OCTOBER 1888.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, & Western India, &c.

WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

BOMBAY:

Printed and published at the "*Bombay Gazette*" Steam Press.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,433—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1888.

BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

CUTLER, PALMER'S CLARETS.

As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qts.	Pts.		Qts.	Pts.
1	8	0		
2	0	1	2	0
2	8	1	4	0
3	0	1	6	0
3	8	1	8	0
4	0	2	0	0

Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc

Dinner—St. Julien, La Rose and Palmer

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C. P. & Co.'s BORDEAUX HOUSE selection ranks as the finest in India.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of Passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called *to the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Friday.
†	ASSAM	3034	500	G. W. F. Browne.	12th Oct.
B.L.	SHANNON	4189	800	C. R. Edwards	19th ,,
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	26th ,,
B.L.	ROME	5011	10 0	A. W. Adamson	2nd Nov.
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	9th ,,
B.L.	ARCADIA	6501	1400	W. B. Andrews	16th ,,
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	23rd ,,
*	HYDASPES	2244	1003	S. Rasoa	30th ,,
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	7th Dec.
B.L.	KAISER-I-HIND	3929	700	R. F. Beisco	14th ,,
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	21st ,,
B.L.	THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	28th ,,
					1889.
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	4th Jan.
B.L.	CLYDE	4136	800	W. D. Mudie	11 h ,,
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	18th ,,
B.L.	PESHAWUR	3927	600	L. H. Monie	25th ,,

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

* This ship proceeds to Brindisi and Venice, and will not take Passengers for London.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

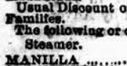
Steamer will be despatched as above on or about 10th October.

For further particulars, apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 8th October, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE:

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILLA	5,000	800	20th Oct.	10th Dec. 1888.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Nov.	1st Jan. 1889.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BORMIDA	on the 10th October, 1888.
BISAGNO	,, 27th ,, ,,

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 1st Oct., 1888.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	9th Oct.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lemessich	4,600	650	9th Nov.

to sail on

Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th inst., BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1888.
ELEKTRA	P. Mersa	4,200	600	11th Oct.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. von HOFFER,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 2nd October, 1888.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
If sufficient inducement offers.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail about.
WERNETH HALL	W. Boulton	4,100	600	11th Nov.

This fast Steamer has been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade, and carry both Surgeon and Stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the Engines.

The following Cargo Steamers, having accommodation for four passengers each at reduced fares, Cabins on deck, forward of Engines, will sail as follows:—

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail about.
KIRBY HALL	G. Pearse	2,700	300	9th Oct.
ASTON HALL	J. A. Hill	3,600	400	22nd ,,
WORSLEY HALL	J. Verrill	3,500	400	30th ,,

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 2nd October, 1888.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Vessels.	Commanders.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail.
A	Wm Russell	3550	480	24th Oct.
A	.....			

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

ARMENIA	R. Garrick	3395	480	30th Nov.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3317	480	15th Dec.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every comfort for First-Class Passengers.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd October, 1888. Agents.

DESSERT PLATES.

Minton's

Choice Designs, Flowers or Fruits, accurately drawn and naturally coloured.

Per dozen, Rs. 20.

Single Plates Supplied, each, Rs. 2.

THE NEW TRIPARTITE PLATE for CHEESE, BREAD, BUTTER, &c.

Plain White, Rs. 6-8. Coloured, Rs. 7-8.

THE NEW DUMB-WAITER for the Table.

Revolving Stand, all China.

Four Divisions for Vegetables, &c., and Central Space for Cruet.

Rs. 27-8.

PHILLIPS AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 872 tons, on THURSDAY, 11th October, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie *en route*, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,552 tons (at 11 a. m., on 14th October, after arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ETHIOPIA," 2,032 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 11th October, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 1st November, at noon.

FOR MARMAGOA *VIA* RUTNAGHERI AND VINGORLA.

THE S. S. "COCONADA," 862 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 10th October, at 10 a.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 8th October, 1888. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.

Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports

Through Booking *viâ* Japan, America, Australia, &c.

Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta: 11, Old Court-House Street.

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SUPARI OR BETEL-NUT TOOTH PASTE.

PREPARED ONLY BY TREACHER & Co.

AN elegant and most efficient PREPARATION, made from the fresh BETEL-NUT. Combining all the essentials of a good DENTIFRICE, it cleanses and preserves the teeth, strengthens the gums, and imparts a delightful freshness to the mouth and fragrance to the breath—

Per jar, suitable for the toilet table, Re. 1-4.

Notice that T. and Co.'s Trade Mark is indelibly printed on the cover of each jar.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

KRINOLEIN,

A COMBINATION of fatty and spirituous substances so blended together that the drying properties of the latter are counterbalanced by the oleaginous constituents of the former, the product being a highly *cleansing, nourishing and emollient dressing for the hair.* It is cooling and pleasant in use. Oils and Pomades are superseded. By its penetrating power it reaches the roots of the hair, the scalp is stimulated into action, the hair vessels nourished, and the hair itself is embellished by a *beautiful and brilliant gloss*—

Per bottle, Re. 1-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld,
CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

LUSTRA PAINTING.

Complete Sets, Rs 17-8.

PHILLIPS & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GENUINE HAVANNA CHEROOTS.

Very Choice.

Box of 25, Rs. 3-12.

Box of 100, Rs. 14.

PHILLIPS & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEILGHERRY TEAS.

KODANAAD ESTATES.

MR. NEUBERG begs to announce that he has been appointed Sole Agent in Bombay for the above TEAS, and is instructed to offer them at the following prices, which will be found to be considerably under former quotations for the same brands:—

TRADE MARK.

K. T. E. (in a triangle).

Awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas and first-class certificates. Over 20,000 1lb. packets sold in Madras, in 6 months.

					per lb.
Orange Pekoe	Re.	1	8	0	per lb.
Pekoe	,,	1	4	0	,,
Pekoe Souchong	,,	1	0	0	,,
Souchong	,,	0	14	0	,,
Mixture (Congou)	,,	0	9	6	,,

J. NEUBERG—BOMBAY.

N. LAZARUS' INTERCHANGEABLE SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES

Are the finest in the world, and a

HUNDRED TIMES BETTER THAN PEBBLES.

This is the opinion of Thousands who have tried both.

The Frames are made of Gold, Silver and Steel, in graduated sizes and with bridges of different heights, so that a Perfect Fitting Frame, with the Lenses in their Proper position, can be guaranteed in any case. The Lenses are INTERCHANGEABLE with the Frames, so that EACH EYE can be suited without difficulty.

Agents wanted Everywhere.

Terms on application to

N. LAZARUS,
OCULIST OPTICIAN,
By appointment to H. E. Lord Dufferin,
Viceroy and Governor-General of India,
CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY;
OR OF HIS REPRESENTATIONS ON TOUR.

AERATED WATERS AND NON-INTOXICATING BEVERAGES.

TREACHER & Co., Ld., have the pleasure to inform their numerous Patrons that their SODA WATER GODOWNS have been for some time completely fitted with entirely new Machinery and Apparatus of the most modern and approved kind; and they are now in a position to supply their Constituents with Ærated Waters of very superior quality, produced by the best and newest methods.

The production of absolutely pure Ærated Waters, brisk, invigorating and highly charged with gas, claim their special attention; the Factory is kept entirely to itself with separate staff and superintendence, the whole being under the charge of an experienced English Chemist.

To produce wholesome Ærated Beverages it is absolutely necessary to have pure water to work with; therefore special care is taken in the filtration and purification of the water used in the operation, it being subjected daily to chemical tests to verify its perfect freedom from contamination.

AS THE BRISKNESS OF ÆRATED WATERS is dependent upon the amount of Carbonic Acid Gas contained in them in solution, it is advantageous, especially in hot climates, to cool down the water as far as practicable before opening the bottles, otherwise the moment the cork is withdrawn, the larger portion of the fixed gas leaves the water with a report, the loudness of which is proportioned to the heat of the fluid, Carbonic Acid Gas being much more soluble in cold, than in warm, water. The escape of the gas leaves the water weak and vapid compared with its pungent condition if first cooled; and such is a source of dissatisfaction amongst consumers, who ordinarily, but erroneously, attribute it to insufficient æration of the water.

Their TONIC WATER, the demand for which is constantly increasing, is unequalled for its delicacy of flavour and tonic properties, each bottle containing a definite quantity of Quinine, presented in an agreeable form.

	Per doz Rs. a.		Per doz. Rs. a.
Soda Water	0 12	Ozo	2 0
Tonic Water (the original)	1 0	Raspberryade	1 0
Seltzer Water, introduced by T. & Co.	1 0	Ærated Water	0 12
Lemonade	1 0	Potash Water	0 12
Gingerade	1 0	Lithia Water	1 8
Ginger Ale	1 8	Vichy Water	1 4
Limeade	1 8	Citrate of Potash Water	1 8

N.B.—MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. cannot sufficiently warn Consumers of Ærated Waters against the evils resulting from bad, dirty, and often unwholesome corks used over and over again by petty manufacturers.

TREACHER & COMPANY LIMITED,
CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHIRTINGS FOR PRESENT SEASON.

WE have pleasure in announcing the arrival of our latest Novelties in Shirtings, and we have now on inspection the most extensive Selection in Bombay. We guarantee a perfect fitting, durable Shirt, and superiority in workmanship.

All Long Cloth, for wear under uniform	1 dozen Rs.		21
All Long Cloth, for wear with Linen Cuffs	,,	,,	24
Fine Long Cloth, Pure Linen Fronts and Cuffs	,,	,,	30
Fine Long Cloth, Pure Linen Collars attached	,,	,,	33
Fine Long Cloth, Extra Fine Linen Cuffs, Fronts and Bands	,,	,,	33
Fine Long Cloth, Extra Fine Linen Cuffs, Collars attached	,,	,,	36
French Cambric Shirts, Newest Designs, Fast Colours, Collars on	,,	,,	33
Best Oxford Shirts, Specialities (300 Patterns), Collars on	,,	,,	36
Satin Oxford Shirts, Bold Stripes and Checks, Collars on	,,	,,	39
Spun Silk Shirts (most comfortable), Collars on	,,	,,	72
Stockingette (cool, close fitting and elastic), Collars on	,,	,,	54
Silk and Wool, White and Coloured, delightfully cool material, well shrunk	,,	,,	54
Summer Flannel (Shrunk), white and neat Patterns	,,	,,	54
Tropical Flannel, unshrinkable, very cool and durable	,,	,,	42

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
SHIRT-MAKERS AND HOSIERS,
BOMBAY, POONA, AND SECUNDERABAD.

FOR THE SEASON 1888-89.

WE the undersigned are now showing a LARGE and SELECT STOCK of NEW and FASHIONABLE GOODS for the present Season.

West of England Cloths, Worsted and Diagonal Coatings, Angolas, Tweeds, Whipcords, Bedford Cords, Cashmeres, and other Woollen Goods, all of the latest Style and Fashionable Designs, and invite our Customers to inspect the same.

OUR SPECIALITY.

For the commencement of the Season is our Fashionable Lounge Suit in various Fabrics

SHIRTINGS.

Long-Cloths, Cambrics, Oxford, All Wool Flannels, Ceylon Flannels, &c.

We guarantee a fashionable cut and fit, and best of Workmanship. Uniforms made to Order to latest Regulations.

Hats, Helmets, Hosiery, Collars, Ties, Scarfs, Braces, Steel Trunks, Portmanteaus, Regulation, Airtight, Cases, and many other Articles too numerous to mention.

Samples of Material and directions for Self-measurement sent post free.

JOONAS TYEB AND CO.

CIVIL AND MILITARY TAILORS, ARMY VOLUNTEERS, AND POLICE CONTRACTORS.

11, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,

TWO MINUTES FROM APOLLO BUNDER,

FORT, BOMBAY.

THE Sanitary arrangements have had special attention, and meet with the approval of the best scientific authorities.

Every Bed-room has a BATH-ROOM, with constant and full supply of water secured by costly STEAM POWER.

Trams pass the door to all parts of the city.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA.

Is the only preparation recognised by the Faculty as a wonderful Purifier of the Human Blood.

Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body, Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.

It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.

"We recommend your RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA."—MEDICAL REVIEW.

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—SIR R. MARTIN.

The late Lord Clyde, writing for WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, says, "I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts, from anxiety and fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

CAUTION—See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark, AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE.

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, LONDON, W.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., and PHILIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

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NUWARA ELIYA, the Sanitarium of the East, 6,300 feet above sea level.

"CRITERION HOTEL"

situated in the prettiest part of Nuvara Eliya Gardens: General aspect unrivalled. Contains every requisite necessary in a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. The Hotel is under competent European Management. Terms per week, Rs. 40. Per month, Rs. 150. Other charges very moderate. Please refer to Madras People's Almanac.

Wm. MILSON AND Co., Proprietors.

PERMANENT SETTLEMENT for the DEKKHAN; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, 6 annas; cottage, 1 annas.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Lost VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 249 High Holborn, LONDON.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGH MACKAY under the pen de guerre, OUR POLITICAL CRITIQUE. Cloth bound. Re. 1-4. Postage, 4 annas

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.

CLOCK MANUFACTURERS.

DRAW the attention of the Public to the following list of HIGH CLASS CLOCKS and TIMEPIECES, especially suitable for presentation.

Torsion pendulum, 400 day timepiece, with mechanism visible, in various sizes—Rs. 80 to Rs 500. These require winding once a year only.

The Wind Mill Timepiece, an exact representation in oxydized and gilded bronze, it includes also an aneroid, and two thermometers, Fahrenheit and Centigrade, respectively, the sails revolve making it an attractive and interesting present—Rs 260.

The Steam Hammer Clock, a faithful model, oxydized and gilt, the perpendicular movement of the pendulum, illustrating the hammer—Rs. 220.

The Lighthouse, in gilt and nickel, with aneroid and two thermometers, the revolving antern presenting each in turn instead of the flash light by separate mechanism—Rs. 250.

The Steam Engine, in various forms, closely imitating with fly wheels, pistons, shafts, cranks, governors, boilers, &c., with aneroids and thermometers in addition to the timepiece—Rs. 200 to Rs. 300.

All the above prices include stand and glass domes.

Clock repairs executed by competent workmen.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,

BOMBAY, Opposite Clock Tower.

POONA, Opposite Napier Hotel.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN BOMBAY.] ESTABLISHED 1850,

BOMBAY FOUNDRY AND IRON WORKS.

KHETWADY, BOMBAY.

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co. have the pleasure to inform the Owners, Managers, and Engineers of Mills, and the Public of Bombay generally, that they have been

APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS FOR

MESSRS. JOHN MUSGRAVE & SONS, LD.

ENGINEERS, &c., BOLTON.

They will henceforth be able to tender for the above Firm's well-known Engines, Boilers, Mill-gearing, etc., etc., for which they have in Great Britain such a splendid reputation, and will always be glad to quote, and give full information and particulars, to intending purchasers of this Firm's Engines, Boilers, etc., etc., UP TO FIVE THOUSAND (5,000) I. H. P. The capabilities of Messrs. MUSGRAVE to turn out the highest class of Engines, etc., are everywhere acknowledged. Their Workshops are specially laid out for the highest class of work, and are fitted up with the best, finest, and heaviest Tools requisite for such an Establishment, and they are well-known as a First Class Engineering Firm in Great Britain and over the Continent.

PLANS AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.'S CLEARANCE SALE OF

CLOCKS	PLATED WARE
TIME-PIECES	SILVER CARD CASES
GOLD NECKLETS	do. CIGARETTE CASES
do. BRACELETS	do. WATCH BOXES
do. LOCKETS	do. STUDS
do. NECKCHAINS, &c., &c.	do. BANGLES, &c., &c.

And also a large Assortment of Miscellaneous Articles too numerous to mention.

ENORMOUS REDUCTION.

REAL BARGAIN.

TO BE LET.

THE DESIRABLE PREMISES now occupied by Messrs. Favre-Leuba & Co., which will be VACANT on or about the 1st of January, 1889.

For terms apply to the undersigned.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.

JAPANESE ARTISTIC CURIOSITIES.

FRESH ARRIVAL!!!

COMPRISING BEAD and REED CHICKS made specially to order, of almost all SIZES, SCREENS, Paper, Silk and Satin, a fresh Stock and an Unrivalled and Extensive Collection of JAPANESE PORCELAIN, BRONZE, COPPER, LACQUERED WARE suitable for presentation.

All Articles are marked in plain figures at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES to effect speedy sales and make room for fresh goods.

EBRAHIM ADAMALLY,
CHINA BAZAAR, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

F. ROWLAND & SON,

CONTRACTORS FOR ARMY ACCOUTREMENTS,
BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1862.

Made to order at the Factory, Foras Road,
MILITARY SADDLERY AND HARNESS,
CAVALRY, INFANTRY AND POLICE ACCOUTREMENTS,
LEATHER MACHINE BELTING AND LACES,
FIRE-ENGINE HOSE AND BUCKETS.

Always on hand a large Stock of BUFFALO and COW HIDES, pit-tanned and dressed (or pit-dressed only if required) suitable for Belting Harness and Laces.

Also COUNTRY BASILS AND ROLLER SKINS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER CLUB.
SOCIAL DANCE, TOWN HALL,
FRIDAY, 12TH OCTOBER 1888.
TICKETS—Re. 1.
Apply to the HONORARY SECRETARY.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.

THE Undersigned beg to notify that they have been APPOINTED AGENTS in Bombay for the abovenamed Institution. Prospectuses and Proposal Forms may be obtained on application.
C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
8, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

SHIPPERS and CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Mail-Steamer MANILLA, Captain A. CRUCIANI, are hereby informed of her ARRIVAL from Genoa, on 8th instant, and that she is LOADING and DISCHARGING in the Victoria Dock.
All CLAIMS for short delivery, &c., must be sent in before the departure of the Steamer, otherwise they will NOT BE ADMITTED under any circumstances.
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elph. Circle, Bombay, 6th Oct., 1888.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for ADDITIONS and ALTERATIONS to MAHALUXMI (old) BATTERY, of which full particulars may be obtained at the office of the EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, BOMBAY DEFENCES, Middle Colaba.
2. Tenders which must be SEALED will be received by the Undersigned up to 12 noon, FRIDAY, the 19th Oct., 1888, accompanied by Rs. 500 Earnest Money.
3. The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted.
E. C. SPILSBURY, Capt. R.E.,
Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.
Executive Engineer's Office, Middle Colaba, 6th Oct. 1888.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for MAKING UP and SUPPLYING BRASS and IRON ARTICLES, of which full particulars may be obtained on application at the office of the EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, BOMBAY DEFENCES.
2. Tenders which must be SEALED and accompanied by Rs. 50, Earnest Money, each will be received at 12 noon, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant.
3. The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted.
E. C. SPILSBURY, Capt. R. E.,
Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.
Ex. Engr.'s Office, Colaba, 6th Oct., 1888.

NOTICE is hereby given, that BYRAMJEE RUSTOMJEE, formerly our Collecting Clerk, is no longer in our employ, and is NOT AUTHORIZED TO COLLECT any Monies on our account, OR TO TRANSACT any kind of business in our name.
D. R. KERAWALLA & Co.,
Sole Agents for
Dr. R. J. HOUGHTON, Boiler and Tube Compound and Eagle Non Conducting Cement, &c.
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Apply *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office,
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THE undersigned have pleasure to announce the receipt of a few
BURMESE RUBIES
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BOMBAY OR POONA.

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VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

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Ditto. Ditto.—No. 10	2	7	„
AMERICAN SPECIAL BUFF—No. 7	2	4	„
Ditto. Ditto.—No. 10	3	0	„

NOTICES.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

REQUIRED the SERVICES of a RESIDENT LIBRARIAN for the above Institute. A knowledge of Accounts and good testimonials indispensable.
Applications will be received up to WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, by the undersigned.
J. YOUNG,
Honorary Secretary.
Bombay, 3rd October, 1888.

AUSTRALIAN IMPORTER REQUIRES BUYERS for Indian drugs and Natural Products. Payment by Letter of Credit. First-class references required.—Address—
"AUSTRAL," care of GORDON & GOTCH, Ld.,
Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

NOTICE.
LANSDOWNE HOTEL,
QUETTA.
APPLY TO MANAGER.

BURMA STATE RAILWAY.

THERE will be SIX TEMPORARY VACANCIES for native drivers with good certificates by 1st December, 1888, and applications for same, with copies of certificates, should be made by letter to the Loco. Superintendent, Burma State Railway, Insein.
Salary, Rs. 60 per mensem.
Passage money at lowest class rate from Calcutta or Madras will be refunded, after presentation of steamer's certificate, to those appointed, who will, on joining, be required to produce the letter from undersigned appointing them.
P. J. DUDGEON,
Offg. Locomotive Superintendent,
Burma State Railway.
Insein, 26th September, 1888.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the PARTNERSHIP existing for several years past between NAGOO SAYAJEE and ELLAPA BALARAM as building contractors, which was formerly carried on under the name and firm of NAGOO SAYAJEE & Co., and latterly under the names and firms of NAGOO SAYAJEE & Co. and ELLAPA BALARAM and Co., was DISSOLVED from the 1st of March, 1888, and that the said Nagoo Sayajee is not interested in or RESPONSIBLE for any works or contracts taken by the said Ellapa Balaram, subsequent to the aforesaid date. Notice is further given that the said Ellapa Balaram has no authority now to sign the name of the partnership firm of Nagoo Sayajee and Co. or of any other firm in which the said Nagoo Sayajee is a partner.—Dated this 6th day of October, 1888.
THAKURDAS, DHARAMSI, & CAMA,
Solicitors, High Court.

MOFUSSIL COMPANY, Limited.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of GUNNIES (HESSIANS) and LABOUR for the following Factories of the Company during the coming Cotton Season:—
Broach Pallej, Rander, Sunmee, Khangaum, Sheagaum, Oomrawuttee, Karinja, Jalgaum, Agra, Etawab, Kosi, Delhi, Bhilwara, Wardha and Kekri. These requirements may be tendered for separately or together.
Tenders will be received up to the 23rd day of October 1888.
The Company does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
Tenders for Gunnies will not be received unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500.
By order of the Directors,
A. W. CAMPBELL,
Chief Agent.
Bombay, Rampart Row, 3rd October, 1888.

Will be published on Tuesday, 6th November, 1888.
"CAPITAL"
The Speculators' Guide and Investors' Vade Mecum
A WEEKLY COMMERCIAL PAPER.

THE ABSENCE OF ANY NEWSPAPER dealing authoritatively with questions of commerce and finance renders any apology for the appearance of "CAPITAL" unnecessary. There is absolutely no journal which attempts in this country to supply the place that in England is filled by the *Economist, Bullionist, Statist*, and other kindred papers.
Considering the growing importance of India and the large sums invested in Banks, Railways, Mills, Tea Gardens, and other industrial enterprizes, it is somewhat surprising that no Journal has yet made its appearance to devote itself to those interests which are represented by invested capital.
"CAPITAL" will particularly deal with joint stock companies—their life history, present position, and future prospects. It will also review the different markets for products and manufactures, report judicial decisions affecting trade and commerce, and afford information useful to the merchant, the investor, and the speculator. It will not be a mere recapitulation of market transactions,—the interest in which begins and ends with the day, but a solid record and work of reference, which every business man should possess.
An index and title page will be issued every half-year to enable it to be bound.
RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:
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Intending Subscribers should order promptly, and address letters and remittances to
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Waterloo Street, Calcutta.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDERS FOR STORES.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Engineer at his Office, Elphinstone Circle, till noon, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th October, 1888, for the supply of the following stores for 12 months from January 1st to December 31st, 1889.
Castings.
Lime.
Sand.
Coals and Coke.
Cocoanut and Castor Oils.
Cocoanut Oil, first quality for Light-house use.
Wrought Iron.
Provisions.
Stationery.
Sundries and Hardware.
Timber.
Forms of Tender and Schedule of Articles and other particulars may be obtained and samples inspected on application at the Engineers Storekeeper's Office, Elphinstone Bunder, on payment of Rs. 2 for each schedule. No Tender will be received unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 200. Covers to be endorsed "Tender for Stores." The Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender. The tenderer will be bound by his tender as to each article or item for which he tenders, and the Engineer shall be at liberty to accept any portion of a Tender and reject the remainder. The cost of stamping agreements to be borne by the successful Tenderers.
Samples of Oil for Light-house use must be sent in not later than the 15th of October. Each sample should be delivered in one 5 gallon can marked on the outside with a private mark which should be indicated in the Tender. No other mark indicating the name of the firm by whom the sample is sent should appear on the can.
E. A. CORKE,
Engineer's Storekeeper.
Bombay, 1st October, 1888.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE.
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.
CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.
CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.
From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."
CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 [illegible].
Sold in bottles at 1s 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and [illegible]s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.
CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 24 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year free of postage. English subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including postage.

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TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
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Fire Premiums for 1862 .... £300,690
„ 1885 .... £988,156
„ 1886 .... £955,039

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POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.
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Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,257,609

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1871	£2,196,972	15	8	1881	£4,673,299	5	1
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The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	£ 1,852,000
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The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
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The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
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PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the
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NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

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AS TO THE COST OF
A Sum to be received at a specified age
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with the ALTERNATIVE of
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The undersigned having been Born on the ______ Day of ______ 18__ what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. ______ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?
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Name ______
Address ______
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______ 188
Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—
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or any of the Agents of the Company.
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MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
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Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1888 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the immense progress made by the city in recent years.
The new buildings, which have added in the course of the year just closed over sixteen lakhs to the value of the property on the books of the Municipal Corporation for assessment purposes, are in themselves striking evidence of the continuous growth of Bombay.
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The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press.
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GEM RINGS.—A choice and extensive assortment, Diamond Rings, for ladies or gentlemen, Half Hoop, Solitaire, Marquise, or Cluster, at prices varying according to weight and quality. A beautiful collection of Ruby and Diamond rings, Rs. 60 to 1,000, carefully selected and artistically set hoops and clusters of Diamonds in combination with Emeralds, Sapphires, Opals, Pearls, & Turquoise.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

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RESERVE FUND........................£800,000
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Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
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PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£465,250.
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LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LD.
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Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000. but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.
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The Bank allows interest on Fixed Deposits for 12 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods can be ascertained on application.
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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon and Mandalay. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.
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SO SIMPLE A CHILD COULD USE THEM.
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A Sample Card shewing thirty-six leading colours in cotton and wool goods dyed with the DIAMOND DYES, and a book giving full instructions, can be obtained of your chemist, free of charge. Each packet will colour from one to 6 lbs.
Save Money and Time By Dyeing your Garments at Home.
Full directions given for colouring cotton, wool, and silk goods. For sale by chemists. Large [illegible] 6d. WELLS & RICHARDSON COMPANY, Ld., Wholesale Depot, 1 & 2, AUSTRALIAN AVENUE, LONDON E.C. Wholesale Agents: TREACHER & Co. Ld., BOMBAY, POONA, and BYCULLA.

SUGGESTIONS regarding the new CODE of CIVIL PROCEDURE; [illegible] W. [illegible] Bombay Civil Service. Price, Re. 1 [illegible] postage, 1 anna.

"RANGOON GAZETTE."
THE MOST POPULAR DAILY IN BURMA.
GUARANTEED.—Double the circulation of any other paper in the province.
Under special arrangements the "Rangoon Gazette" is the only paper to which all Government advertisements and new rules and regulations affecting the province, as well as most Municipal advertisements and proceedings, are sent for publication.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBT.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORM TABLETS.
A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

IN USE 100 YEARS.
SKIN DISEASES.
Are of two kinds: firstly, those which are only skin deep (which are not now to be considered); secondly, those which are caused by a bad state of the blood, and which attack various parts of the body in different ways. Skin diseases shows itself in the HEAD, sometimes in the form of Dandruff which no amount of brushing and combing will get rid of, and sometimes in the form of Scaly Eruptions. In the NECK, by an enlargement of the glands (commonly called Glandular Swellings), which if unchecked become very unsightly wounds. In the ARMPITS, and the inside of the ELBOWS, by an inflamed Roughness of the Skin, which is very painful when washed. In the HANDS, by deep Cracks or Fissures which, if healed for a few days, speedily open again, or by horny-looking patches. In the LEGS, by Hard, Shiny and Inflamed Swellings, or by wounds more or less deep. And on the BODY, in Red Scaly Patches, which as often as rubbed off, form again or in the discharge of a thin, watery fluid of a very disagreeable nature. In all these cases the treatment must be twofold. An Ointment is required to relieve Itching and Medicine must be taken to change the state of the Blood, and render it pure.
Both these requirements are supplied by
Dr. Roberts' Celebrated Medicines,
The OINTMENT called
"THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND,"
And the
ALTERATIVE PILLS,
Called 'PILULÆ ANTISCROFULÆ.'
These Two Medicines have now stood the test of 100 years trial, having been introduced to the public in the latter part of the
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Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and 22s. each. *Postage extra.*

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS
Is warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

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of the Blood, whether the after effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. Of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of testimonials.

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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.
Made simply with boiling water or milk.
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BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Guaranteed	[illegible]
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ALEXANDRE & Co.'s ELEPHANT BRAND	[illegible]
JULES LENNOX & C.'s ANCHOR	[illegible]
LAGRANGE & Co.'s 3 COCKS	[illegible]

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Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.
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HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and all other lines of Steamers FREE OF COMMISSION. BERTHS selected and the best available accommodation secured. A PAMPHLET containing full information and GRINDLAY'S HAND BOOK sent free upon application. BAGGAGE shipped AT A FIXED RATE, or warehoused if required. PASSENGERS met on arrival in England by Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., or their representatives. CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable by Correspondents throughout Europe. Bills granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London. SOVEREIGNS and BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES supplied at current rates.
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ADVERTISING
AT
RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press, having leased from the
G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY,
The NIZAM STATE RAILWAY,
AND
The BHOWNAGAR-GONDAL RAILWAY COMPANY
The exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisement, on the lines.
The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.
The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kind before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.
INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.
And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by Rail, Placards exhibited at the different stations are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the public.
On the NIZAM STATE RAILWAY the Cantonment of Secunderabad, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India, a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of Bolarum, garrisoned by two Regiments and one Battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about four miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad containing the Nizam's Regular Troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans, besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be a source of profit to firms to advertise at these Stations, the most important of which are Secunderabad, Hyderabad, Gangawaram and Tandur.
Orders for exhibiting Advertisement Boards on the B. B. and C. I. Railway Stations will also be received at this Office.

RATES.
Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.
Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square, will have the advantage of having their Business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.
Special arrangements for long periods.
The boards to be delivered at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.
Advertisers can select the stations, on the four lines at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.
Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native languages at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press. Estimates on application.
For further particulars apply to The MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, Rampart Row, Fort.

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Bombay. B. Bunder, Musjid, Byculla, Chinchpoogly, Parel Station, Dadur, Sion, Coorla, Ghat-Cooper, Bhandoop, Tannah, Deewa, Callian Junction, Titwalla, Khadawali, Wassind, Shapoor, Atgaum, Khurdo, Kussaraha, Egutpoora, Ghotee, Bailgaum, Deolalee B. Siding, Nassick Road, Kheirwadee, Niphar, Lasulgaum, Munmar, Nandgaum, Naidongree, Chalisgaum, Kujgaum, Galna, Pachora, Myjee, Mussawada, Sisowlee, Julgaum
Bhadli, Bhosawul Junction, Sowda, Nimborah, Raver, Khanapur, Burhanpur, Chandnee, Mandwa, Dongorgaum, Bagmar, Khundwah, Jawar, Beerh, Singaji, Harsud, Kirkeam, Bheringee, Hurdah, Timoornee, Pagdhal, Sewnee, Dharam, Khandli, Dularia, Kuree (for Hooshungabad), Rampur, Bagra, Sooni, Sohagpore, Paparia (for Pachmari), Bankeri, Babai, Gadawara, Bohanee, Kareli (for Saugur), Nursingpore, Kurak Bail
Chindwara, Satari, Shapura, [illegible] (for Marble Rocks), Nagpoor, Hula Gate, Budlapoor, Wangni, Neral, Chinchowli, Kurjutab, Pudsdari, Khandalla, Lanowlee, Karli, Karkulla, Tulligaum, Talegaum, Chinchwad, Kirkee, Poonah, Loonee, Uroolee, Yewat, Kheirgaum, Patus, Dhond, Bowbali, Dockail and Bheegwan, Kartras, Poomalwaree, Waroogaum, [illegible], Khanbore, Mohol, [illegible], Nandoora, Julluak, [illegible]
Parus, Dapki, Akola, [illegible], Katipurna, Moortizapore, Mohana, Koorum, Badnaira, Malkur, Chandoor, Dhamangaum, Pulgaum, Dygaum, Wurdah, Powner, Sindee, Borea, Kopri, Saigaum, Jalwur, Kelm, Barsee Road, Marhah, Ungar, Mohol, Pockney, Sholapoor, Hotgee, Kurnigaum, Dudhnee, Gunnoor, Goolburga, Shahabad, Wadi, Mulwar, Yadgir, Chittapore, Road, Khana, Chinchola, Raichore

STATIONS ON THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY LINE.

Wady Junction, Chittapore, Mulkid Gate, Jram
Nawandgi, Tandure, Dharur, Gangawaram
Gulagoda, Shankarpalli, Lingampalli, Munnaguda
Hyderabad, Secunderabad

STATIONS ON THE BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL.

Wadhwan Junc. do. City, Limdi, Chuda, Ranpur, Kundli
Botad, Ningala, Ujalvav, Dhola Junc., Jalia, Dhasa, Lathi
Chital, [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], Vavdi, [illegible], [illegible]
[illegible]

a Refreshment Rooms. b [illegible] c From [illegible] to 1 minute [illegible] [illegible] minutes [illegible]

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BRANCH OF THE ... ASIATIC SOCIETY

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Polo, maidan, 4-45 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Shannon (s), from London ; Elektra (s) Trieste ; Coconada (s), Marmagoa ; Pachumba (s), Karachi ; and Manilla (s), Genoa.

VESSELS SAILED.—The Purulia (s), sailed yesterday for Karachi and the Persian Gulf.

POSTAL NOTICE.—The next China and Australian mails per s. s. Deccan will be closed at the General Post Office, Bombay, to-morrow, at 1 p.m.

M. N. PETIT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the last month was 5,229 ; daily average 174 ; total of new admissions, 1,055.

NESSERWANJEE M. PETIT, BRANCH NATIVE DISPENSARY.—The daily average attendance, for the past month was 253 ; admissions, 2,880 ; prevailing diseases, fever and diseases of the lungs and air passages.

POLO.—The game to-morrow will be :—Stripes—Messrs. Barton (Capt.), Graham, Loch, and Lawrence, vs. White—Capt. Capel-Cure (Capt.), Messrs. Prevost, Dixon, Wesche, and Collingwood. Play to commence at 4-45 p.m.

THE BARODA OIL MILL.—A correspondent says with reference to a paragraph in yesterday's paper :—There is no other oil mill except the one about which you wrote in Baroda. It was established by a company of shareholders through the patronage of his Highness the Maharaja of Gaekwar. There is only one cotton mill also under the Baroda State control.

BURGLARIES.—The hut of Dewjee Gungajee, a mali in the Girgaum Church compound, was broken into on the night of the 5th instant, and ornaments, cash, and wearing apparel to the value of Rs. 125 were stolen.—The house of Vullubjee Poongahbhai, a dealer in cotton yarn, in Pydownee, was broken into on Saturday night last, and a box containing currency notes and cash to the value of Rs. 229 stolen. The box was found lying in a gutter at Chinchpoogly broken open.

SURPRISING CREDULITY.—Raisee Sewjee, a carting agent in Dhana Bunder, reported to the police on Sunday that he was persuaded by one Oomersey Kutchra to give five currency notes, namely, two notes for Rs. 1,000 each, one for Rs. 500, one for Rs. 100, and one for Rs. 20, the numbers of which are not known, to two men whom he did not know. They promised to double the amount by magic, and for this purpose hired the hut of a mali in Grant Road, but a policeman accidentally coming on the scene they walked out of a back door and have not been heard of since.

A DANGEROUS PRACTISE.—Several boatmen were yesterday charged, before Mr. Hamilton, with obstructing and causing danger to the line of navigation in the harbour. From what was stated in court by constable Elles in charge of the case, it appeared that the men crowded round the s.s. Pachumba, the B. I. S. N. Co's mail steamer, which arrived in harbour yesterday, with their boats before she had moored. It was pointed out that this was a very general and dangerous practice, as ships were generally under weigh and the boats came so close that there was a possibility of them being smashed if hit by the propeller. Mr. Kenard, the pilot, gave evidence to that effect. His Worship fined them Rs. 3 each.

GRIEVOUS ASSAULT.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday Inspector Butterfield charged Balloo Sundoo, before Mr. Hamilton, with causing grievous hurt to a Mahomedan on Saturday last. It appeared that a friend of the complainant's enticed away the wife of a friend of the accused. The woman had been taken to Sewree where her paramour lived, and this coming to the knowledge of her husband, he sent the accused and others to bring her back. While they were doing so the complainant followed to see the result. After the woman was taken home the accused went up to the complainant and assaulted him, fracturing his arm. A policeman was called, and he was taken into custody. Admitting the charge, the accused was fined Rs. 50, and of this sum Rs. 30 was awarded to the complainant.

A WOMAN ROBBED OF HER ORNAMENTS.—Nugin Oomedy, Shivram Wunmali, and Hiralal Atmaram were yesterday charged, before Mr. P. Ryan, with theft of a gold neck ornament, valued at Rs. 20, from the person of Jetti, woman, on the 2nd instant, and abetting each other in the commission of the said offence, and accused Nos. 2 and 3 also with voluntarily assisting each other in the disposal of the property. The circumstances of the case are briefly these. The woman, Jetti, was in the keeping of one Motilall, and lived in a room on the first storey of a chawl at Bhoiwada. She had known accused No. 1 for a year ; latterly she had a quarrel with Motilall, and had a talk with accused No. 1 regarding it, when he came to her house on Sunday, the 1st instant. At 8 o'clock on the following night accused No. 1, accompanied by accused Nos. 2 and 3, went to the house of Jetti. No. 2 gave her a rupee to go and fetch some sweets, which she did, and on her return, she found a bottle of brandy in the hand of accused No. 2 who persuaded her to have some which she at first declined, and afterwards partook, and became intoxicated and fell asleep. One of the three accused removed her neck ornaments, but when another ornament was about to be removed, she awoke and raised an alarm. The three accused ran out of her room. On the matter being reported to the police, Subadar Hussian Ally, of the detective police, arrested the three accused, and subsequently recovered the ornament from a goldsmith in Marine Lines Street, to whom it was sold. The three accused were convicted, and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment each.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.—On Saturday evening last, a meeting of the Dussa Parwad Bania caste was held in the hall of the late Vandrawandas Jamnadas, in Bhooleshwar Street, under the presidency of Mr. Jugmohandas Vandrawandas, the head of the caste. The president having read a letter from the Standing Committee of the National Congress, elected by the Bombay Presidency Association in Bombay, asking further support of the case, explained the aims and objects of the National Congress. He said that the natives should have the right of electing members of the Legislative Council. He described the inconvenience and hardship suffered by the educated natives in consequence of the Civil Service examination not being held in India, and the age of candidates not being raised from nineteen to twenty-three years. He said that there should be a change in the educational system of the Government of Bombay, that Government should pay more liberally for grants-in-aid than it has hitherto done, that the sufferings of the poor natives are heavy owing to the increase in the salt-tax ; and that great benefit would be conferred upon the natives if military schools were established in India, and the Volunteers system brought in force amongst the natives. The functions of executive and judicial officers should be separated, and the natives should have the right of possessing and using arms, the Arms Act being repealed. It was unanimously resolved that a fund should be started amongst the caste and that such fund should be forwarded to the secretary of the Standing Committee. A list was circulated amongst the caste men, and Rs. 175 were subscribed on the spot. It was resolved that the caste should send the president to the ensuing sitting of the Congress as its delegate. A committee was appointed to consider and suggest the reforms necessary to be introduced in the caste. After transacting other business, and after distributing pan-supari, the meeting dispersed, about midnight.

SERIOUS ALLEGATION AGAINST A POLICEMAN.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, Jewajee Gunnoo, P.C., No. 419 A, was charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton with being drunk and disorderly, and extorting money from two Hindoos. It appears, a fitter, named Ezekiel Reuben, employed in the Government Dockyard, about a month ago, gave a turban to another fitter, employed in the same place, named Bhasker Damodhur, to sell it for Rs. 8. Instead of doing so, he pawned it and spent the money. Ezekiel, since giving up the turban, had frequently applied for the Rs. 8 ; but had not been paid. About 6 o'clock, on Sunday night, Ezekiel, accompanied by the accused, who was dressed in plain clothes, went to Bhasker's house ; but found he was out. Finding that the man's father was present, he told him he was armed with a warrant for the arrest of his son for cheating in respect of Ezekiel's turban, and as his son was not at home he (the policeman) should arrest his father. The father became alarmed, and handed Rs. 4 to the accused, in part payment of the debt due to Ezekiel, by his son. Shortly after they left the son returned and on ascertaining from his father that the warrant was out against him, he took Rs. 2 from him, and went to find the parties. On seeing upon them at Bengalpoora, accused, who was under the influence of liquor, said he had the warrant of arrest and, on having his father's statement confirmed, Bhasker handed over the money to him. Subsequently, finding the matter to be an imposition he gave information to the police. An investigation was made by Inspector MacCubbin with the result that the matter was yesterday placed before the Commissioner of Police, Col. Wilson, who, finding the accused was not in possession of the warrant of arrest, ordered him to be charged before a magistrate. The case stands postponed to this day.

CRICKET.

INDO-PORTUGUESE CLUB VS. CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL.

A CRICKET-MATCH was played on Saturday last between the Indo-Portuguese Club and the Cathedral High School eleven. The following are the results :—

INDO-PORTUGUESE CLUB.

1st Innings.

A. Santos, b Hardie	4
Andrade Pinto, run out	2
M. D'Mello, b Hardie	27
Serrao, c Troyal, b Parrott	1
F. X. D'Mello, st. Leggett, b Parrott	3
C. F. D'Souza, c Felman, b Parrott	0
D'Costa, not out	12
Conciecao, b Parrott	7
Vas, b Hardie	3
Saldanha, b Hardie	10
C. Fernandes, b Parrott	1
Extras	13
Total	83

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

1st Innings.

	R.	W.	B.	M.
Conceicao	10	7	53	4
D'Souza	13	3	50	4

2nd Innings.

	R.	W.	B.	M.
Conceicao	20	3	50	2
D'Souza	14	5	60	4
Santos	7	1	10	0

CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL C. C.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Gallagher, b D'Souza	4	b Conceicao	0
Leggett, b D'Souza	0	sub. F. Jones	0
Reid, c Serrao, b Conceicao	9	b Conceicao	0
Troyal, b Conceicao	3	not out	3
Jones, c Serrao, b Conceicao	0	b D'Souza	0
Hardie, b Conceicao	0	b D'Souza	0
Spooner, b D'Souza	0	b D'Souza	1
Parrott, b Conceicao	4	b D'Souza	0
Feldman, not out	3	b Conceicao	3
Bourves, b Conceicao	0	c M. D'Mello b Santos	17
Warner, b Conceicao	0	c Serrao, b D'Souza	13
Extras	8	Extras	13
Total	31	Total	53

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	R.	W.	B.	M.
Parrott	17	5	65	5
Hardie	40	5	170	3
Jones	15	0	45	2

THE BHULESHWAR LIBRARY.

THE fourteenth annual general meeting of the Bhuleshwar Library was held in the Library Hall, near Moombadevi, on Sunday, the 7th instant, when over seventy members were present, Mr. Nagindas Tulsidas Marphatia, B.A., L.L.B., J. P., presiding. The annual report, together with the audited accounts, was read and adopted. The report showed that the Library was in a very satisfactory and flourishing condition, the number of members being 541, showing an increase of 100 members over 1886, and the income of the Library, Rs. 3,135-2-1, and the expenses, Rs. 2,279-0-4, thus giving a surplus balance of Rs. 856-1-9. During the year new books of the value of Rs. 538-12-0 were purchased, and books of the collective value of Rs. 135-6-0 were presented to the Institution by the Governments of Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Punjab, Assam, Nagpore, the Bombay Municipality, the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, the Bombay Port Trust, the Director of Public Instruction, Bombay, and several other liberal-minded gentlemen of Bombay. At the end of the year there were 4,947 volumes, showing an increase of 528 volumes over 1886. The aggregate value of the Library assets at the end of the year was Rs. 13,055-11-3 ; Rs. 5,203-9-0 being the reserve fund in cash, Rs. 7,244-9-5 worth of books and furniture ; and Rs. 610-8-10 outstandings, &c., as compared with Rs. 11,364-9-6 in 1886. 6,955 works were issued during the year, and the daily average attendance of members was 140. During the year 57 newspapers and 74 periodicals were laid on the Library table for the perusal of members, and an additional copy of Madhur Vachun, Nur-e-Elon, Dnyan Vardhak and Stribook ; each were bought from January 1887. There were fourteen meetings of the managing committee, one extraordinary general meeting, and one ordinary general meeting during the year. The business at the meetings of the managing committee generally was to examine the monthly accounts, to consider the purchase at a private sale of a collection of valuable books of the late Dr. Bhau Daji of the value of Rs. 230, and consider the advisability of investing the Library funds in Government securities. This fund, to the amount of Rs. 5,000, is invested in 4½ per cent. Government Promissory Notes, and is now deposited in the Bank of Bombay, in the joint names of Messrs. Bhaishankar Nanabhai, Jamietram Jivunram Rushi, and Nagindas Jamnadas Shroff. Resolutions were then passed, appointing auditors and members of the Book Committee for the current year, and scrutineers to examine voting papers for the ensuing election. Several other propositions for revising the constitution of the Library were moved, and a committee of twelve gentlemen was appointed for the purpose. A vote of thanks to the chairman for his able conduct in the chair concluded the proceedings.

ARRIVALS BY THE ELEKTRA.

THE following is the list of passengers arrived by the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s. s. Elektra, from Trieste :—Mr. C. Brebmer, Mr. M. T. Bloomsfield and two friends, Mr. A. Silbiger, Mr. M. A. Mineck, Mr. M. G. Bielfeeder, Colonel Macmillan, Mr. C. Linek, Mr. H. Reinholds, Mr. M. W. A. Whitmore, Mr. M. Sarasin, Mr Schneider, Mr. W. Sehrenst, Mr. H. Tonnis, Mrs. Tennant, child, and infant, and seven members of the Parsee Cricket Team. From Brindisi :—Mr. A. Strauss, Mrs. Muncherjee, Mrs. Nanabhoy, three daughters, two infants and servant, and 45 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS BY THE MANILLA.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian Mail steamer Manilla, which arrived in Bombay yesterday morning :—

From Genoa.—Mr Stanber, Mr G George, Mr T M Hunter, Revd and Mrs Pfleiderer, Mr Hoffmann and friend, Revd Voltz, Mr and Mrs Jose' de Rival, Col Mrs and Miss Swetenham, Capt and Mrs Macpherson, Miss Hunter, Capt A R Martin, Mr A Bewlay, Mr and Mrs W H Weight, Mr C H Roberts, Major Shepherd, Mr Knywett, Mr Shroore, Mr Boggis, Major Jamisson, Mr Jehangir Pestonjee, Mr G Bettoni and three friends, Mr and Mrs Aliko Jani.—From Aden.—50 deck passengers.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

RESULT OF THE SECOND EXAMINATION IN MEDICINE.

THE following candidates were yesterday declared to have passed the examination :—

First Class.—Dnyaneshvar Atmaram Tarkhaad.

Second Class.—Motilal Trikamji Avasia, Sorabji Dosabhai Desai, Framji Shapurji Gotla, J N Kotak, Vaman Baji Kulkarni, Varjivandas Damodardas Merchant, J A Wencealaus Pereira, and Jehanbaksh Rustomji Thanavala.

GERMAN falsifications of trade-marks and imitations of foreign manufactures, of which so much complaint has been heard in this country, are creating quite a ferment in Russian industrial circles. A paper on the subject was read, the other day, by a certain M. Pobudoff before the Panslavist Society for the Promotion of Industry and Trade, in which some remarkable statements were made. Germany is said to be deluging the Russian markets with her home-made English, French, Belgian, and American manufactures, which, notwithstanding their inferior quality, find ready purchasers. According to M. Pobudoff, real English ploughs and American sowing-machines are all but unknown in Russia ; their places being taken by German imitations bearing the names and marks of English and American manufacturers. Of every 10,000 bottles of "French" champagne consumed in Russia not more than ten are said to be of French origin.

HANMANTRAO'S APPEAL TO THE HIGH COURT.

AT the High Court yesterday afternoon, before Mr. Justice Birdwood and Mr. Justice Parsons, Mr. Branson, with whom was Mr. B. A Bhagwat, on behalf of Hanmantrao Raghevendra Rao, applied for a transfer of the hearing of his appeal from the Court of the Sessions Judge, at Poona, to the High Court. Mr. Jardine, instructed by Mr. Little, Government Solicitor, appeared to oppose the application.

Mr Branson said he appeared on behalf of Hanmantrao Raghavendra Rao, of Balkhandi, in the district of Bijapur, to apply under section 526, clauses *d* and *e* of the Criminal Procedure Code, as amended by Act 3 of 1884, for a transfer of his case from the Sessions Court, at Poona, to the High Court, on the grounds stated in the petition. These were that it would tend to the general convenience of parties to have the appeal heard and decided by the High Court at Bombay.

Mr. Justice Birdwood : Have you served a copy of the petitition on the Public Prosecutor ?

Mr. Branson : Yes, my lord, we have. Mr. Jardine appears to oppose the application.

The learned counsel then read the petition of Hanmantrao, which was as follows :—On the 24th September, 1888, your lordships' petitioner was convicted by Mr. G. W. Vidal, District Magistrate, Poona, in two cases tried together by him, under sections 162 or 163, alternatively, of the Indian Penal Code, and in each case sentenced to undergo simple imprisonment for one year and to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000. On the 29th Septemper, 1888, your lordships' petitioner filed an appeal in the Sessions Court, at Poona, against the conviction and finding. Your lordships' petitioner is desirous of having the appeal transferred to the High Court at Bombay on the following grounds. It will tend to the general convenience of parties to have the appeal heard and decided by the High Court at Bombay, for (*a*) there are questions of law involved in the appeal as is stated in paras 3, 4, 5, and 6 of the petition of appeal, and in case the appeal is decided by the Sessions Court against your lordship's petitioner, he will have to prefer a further appeal to the High Court at Bombay. The transfer, if made, will save both parties additional time, trouble, and expense. (*b*) The transfer will in no way prejudice the prosecution. (*c*) The present prosecution is conducted by or on behalf of the Bombay Government, and the services of an able counsel are always engaged for that purpose ; and unless your lordships' petitioner gets the benefit of the services of a good counsel, he will be subjected to a sort of hardship, especially when certain law points are to be argued before the appeal is disposed off. The services of a good counsel are to be got more readily and economically in Bombay than in Poona. (*d*) It has already cost a large sum of money to your lordships' petitioner in defending himself in the magistrate's court at Poona, the trial having lasted for more than three weeks, and he is not now in a position to incur the heavy expenses of bringing counsel to Poona for the purposes of the appeal. It is also for the ends of justice that the appeal should be transferred to the High Court. (*a*) The official mind in Poona is, owing to rumours prevailing there, generally biassed against Mr. Arthur Crawford, and as your lordships' petitioner's name is closely associated with his, it is also biassed against your lordships' petitioner ; and, however disinclined, the Sessions Judge at Poona might be to do an intentional injustice to him, the aforesaid bias is most likely to enter into the consideration by him of this case, and your lordships' petitioner is afraid he will not get a fair and impartial hearing of the appeal. (*b*) Your lordships' petitioner has been informed from different sources, and verily believes it to be true, that the Sessions Judge, either in his capacity of Agent for the Sirdars in the Deccan, or otherwise, has made certain enquiries regarding and taken a part in the investigation of certain cases of alleged corruption brought against Mr. Crawford, especially the one in connection with the Chief of Bhore Sawasthan. The karbharee of the Sawasthan was the former Sheristedar of the Sessions Judge, and your petitioner is informed that he is about to revert to his original place. The karbharee has been questioned by and has given information to the Sessions Judge in connection with the Sawasthan, and has made certain statements at the desire of the Sessions Judge to the Inspector-General of Police, who is appointed by Government on special duty to collect and sift evidence in cases against Mr. Crawford. (*c*) The four cases, of which your lordships' petitioner was originally accused (two of which have been tried and disposed of, and two withdrawn by the Public Prosecutor) are the identical four cases among those with which Mr. Crawford is charged and which are to be tried by the Commission appointed to investigate cases against Mr. Crawford. (*d*) Any judicial officer, in the least manner, connected with the investigation of cases against Mr. Crawford will not be an independent judge to sit in appeal in this case. Under the aforesaid circumstances, your lordships' petitioner humbly prays that your lordships' may graciously be pleased to order transfer of the appeal from the Sessions Court to the High Court at Bombay, and upon hearing the appeal, to pass such order thereon as to your lordships may appear just and proper.

Mr. Branson said he had just put into his hands an affidavit by Mr. Little, Government Solicitor.

Mr. Justice Parsons : When did you give notice of the application ?

Mr. Jardine : We got notice yesterday at 3 p.m.

Mr. Justice Parsons : Yesterday being Sunday, is it quite 24 hours ?

Mr. Jardine : We dont raise the point.

Mr. Justice Parsons to Mr. Branson : You say you had the affidavit put into your hands just now ?

Mr. Branson : Yes, but I will not object to its being used, provided I am allowed to make such comments upon it as I think necessary in reply.

The learned counsel then read Mr. Little's affidavit, which was as follows :—

As Solicitor to Government, I have been engaged in the case of Empress *vs.* Hanmantrao, recently tried in the District Magistrate's Court, Poona, and in the cases it is intended to enquire into on and after the 23rd October instant, against Mr. Arthur Travers Crawford before a Commission at Poona. I have been so engaged at Poona since the 28th day of July, with the exception of a very few days. A copy of the petition of the abovenamed Hanmantrao to this Hon. Court, and of the affidavit of Narainrao Jivaji in support of the same was served upon me at Poona at about 5-30 p.m. on Friday last, the 5 October, instant. On the morning of Saturday, the 6th October, I forwarded a copy of the said petition and affidavit to the Chief Secretary to Government, with a request that I might receive instructions with reference to the statements made in the 5th paragraph of the said affidavit, and in reply received through the Chief Secretary to Government a memo of Mr. Lee-Warner, C.S., Secretary to Government in the Political Department. I also sent a message to Dada Phatak, the karbhari of the Bhore State, whom I understood to be in Poona, requesting him to call at once upon me and upon his coming to see me, I handed him the copy of the said petition and affidavit, and requested him to inform me in writing, of the truth or otherwise of the statements made in the 5th para of the said affidavit. The case known as the Bhore case is unconnected with the two cases which formed the subject of inquiry in the District Magistrate's Court. I have no reason for supposing that the Sessions Judge at Poona would act otherwise than fairly and impartially in hearing the appeal. I deny that the transfer of the case would tend to the general convenience of the parties, the papers in the case are voluminous and may be required in connection with the pending Crawford Commission at Poona. Hanmantrao has been represented by counsel throughout the hearing of the case in the District Magistrate's Court ; it was in consequence of his pleader having stated that counsel would represent him, that counsel was engaged for the prosecution.

Mr. Branson then said he had not yet had the annexures to the affidavit ; but so far their lordships would see there was no denial that Mr. Candy had investigated the Bhore case. This was what Mr. Lee-Warner said :—

It is alleged that Mr. Candy has made certain enquiries regarding, and taken a part in the investigation of certain cases of corruption brought against Mr. Crawford, especially the Bhore case. The karbhari of Bhore has been questioned by, and has given information to the said Session, Judge, and has made certain statements at the desire of the said Sessions Judge to the Inspector General of Police. Later on it is averred that any judicial officer in the least manner connected with the investigation of cases against Mr. Crawford will not be independent. Narainrao Jivaji affirms that the Sessions Judge has taken a part in the investigation of cases against Mr. Crawford, that he examined the karbhari. The question is whether Mr. Candy took part in the said investigation, and the Government Solicitor asks the Political Secretary to state the exact part taken by Mr. Candy in the matter.

The Political Secretary is not aware that Mr. Candy ever investigated the Bhore case, or received any statement from the karbhari. Before the Political Secretary investigated the Bhore case, he was informed that Dada Phatak, late Sheristedar of the Agent for Sardars, and about to revert to that post, would give him certain information. He rode over to Mr. Candy's house to ask where the said Dada Phatak could be found. He asked Mr. Candy to send Dada Phatak to him. Mr. Candy did send Dada Phatak, but with him he sent no statement, nor has the Political Secretary any knowledge of any investigation or inquiry by Mr. Candy. In the course of the inquiry Hanmantro's name was not brought forward as an alleged accomplice, nor was his name ever mentioned in the case until long after the first interview with Dada Phatak, so far as he can recollect. Beyond being asked to send Dada Phatak and sending him with a note, Mr. Candy is not known by the undersigned to have taken any part in the Bhore case. He was asked to send Dada Phatak, because he knew where he was, and could order him to attend at the Secretary's house.

Dada Phatak's letter was this :—

Dear Sir,—I have read the 5th para of the affidavit of Narayanrao Jivaji made in the matter of Empress *vs.* Hanmantrao Raghvendra in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, which you have shown me and say it is true that I am the karbhari of the Chief of Bhore, and was formerly clerk of the Court of the District Court of Poona, but it is untrue that I have, at the desire of Mr. E. T. Candy, made any statement to the Inspector-General of Police. As a matter of fact, I was never called and examined by Mr. Candy, or asked by that gentleman to make any statement to the Inspector-General of Police. I have not yet met Mr. Ommanney. I happened to be in Poona in August, and, as usual, went to pay my respect to Mr. Candy, who informed me that Mr. Lee-Warner, believing that I had joined my appointment, had requested him to ask me to go and see Mr. Lee-Warner regarding the Bhore affairs. Accordingly, I went and saw Mr. Lee-Warner. Mr Candy and I have had no conversation about any cases against Mr. Crawford or against Hanmantrao.—I remain, yours faithfully.

K. B. PHATAK,
Karbhari, Bhore State.

Mr. Branson proceeded to remark that these latter two documents were inadmissible and could not be seen by the Court ; but, if they were otherwise, they did not meet the petitioner's case.

Mr. Justice Birdwood : I suppose that Mr. Phatak will be able to state on affidavit that Mr. Candy has had no communication with him as alleged ?

Mr. Jardine : Certainly. He merely told him to go and see Mr. Lee-Warner.

Mr. Justice Birdwood to Mr. Branson : What do you wish us to do ? Do you wish a report to be called for from Mr. Candy ?

Mr. Branson : Yes, my lord. If Mr. Candy says he has had nothing to do with the matter, we shall be satisfied. But independently of that, this Court may interfere and order a transfer of the case under clauses *d.* and *e.* of the section. It would tend to the general convenience of all parties if the case was heard here.

Mr. Justice Birdwood said that ground was met by the statement in Mr. Little's affidavit that it would cause much inconvenience if the case were sent down to Bombay.

Mr. Branson said the petition mentioned other grounds. His client was loaded with debt, and could not afford to engage a counsel to go to Poona, while Government would retain one or two counsel against him.

Mr. Justice Birdwood : That is no reason under the section for a transfer of the case.

Mr. Justice Parsons : You might plead pecuniary inconvenience in almost every case.

Mr. Branson said there were both questions of fact and of law to be disposed of; and if they were disposed of in this court, it would save time, trouble, and expense.

Mr. Justice Birdwood : That is no ground. Those grounds might be urged in almost every case ; and, if yielded to, would give us more work to do than we should ever be able to get through.

Mr. Branson said he could not put the matter higher than what was stated in the petition.

Mr. Justice Birdwood said the petitioner's statement as to Mr. Candy having made any investigation was not very distinct, and it was contradicted by Mr. Little's affidavit. Dada Phatak said he was never called and examined by Mr. Candy. There was a communication about Phatak between Mr. Lee-Warner and Mr. Candy. Mr. Lee-Warner had asked Mr. Candy to send Mr. Phatak to him ; but it was quite clear that Mr. Candy made no investigation. If he had made any investigation, as was alleged, it must have been made with the knowledge of Government, which was denied.

Mr. Justice Parsons : I suppose you would not give a bond for the costs of the prosecution in the appeal ?

Mr. Branson : I don't think that such a bond is required or is absolutely necessary.

Mr. Justice Birdwood : We would call for an answering affidavit from Mr. Candy if the allegation as to his having made an investigation in the matter stood alone. But, we think, it is met by the statements of Mr. Lee-Warner and by Phatak which, if necessary, could be sworn to ; and we do not think there is sufficient reason shown for calling for a report from Mr. Candy. It is not made out that a transfer would be to the convenience of the parties, or that it would further the ends of justice. We, therefore, reject the application.

HIGH COURT.—OCTOBER 9.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.

3-88—Janardhan G—Mathoorabai, the widow, and Ramchundra Krishnaji, the son, of the deceased, vs Harischundra Moroba—M H Khan.—Part heard.

4-88—Little, S, F and N—Jamnabai, widow of Bhimji Kessowji, deceased, vs Dewchund Kessowji—Jefferson, B and D.

5-88—Wadia and G—Jerbai, widow of the deceased, vs Navazbai, widow of Hormusji Edulji—Little, S F and N.

Long Causes.

506-87—Macfarlane, E and H—Gopal Thakersey and others vs Thakersey Moorarji and others—Mansuklal and D—Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

Summary suit for Consent decree in Chambers.

422-88—Nanu and H—Faizoolabhoy Heptoola and others vs. Heerji Hunsraj.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

89-87—Payne, G. and S.—C. A. Turner vs. Rahimbhoy Hubibbhoy.—Mansuklal and D. Part heard.

484-87—Wadia and G.—Peshotun Hormusjee Dustoor vs. Meherbai.—Nanu and H. Part heard.

For Argument.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1866, and in the matter of the Fleming S and W Co., in liquidation, and in the matter of the New Fleming S. and W Co, in liquidation, by the Court.—Tobin and R, for claimant, Joosub Haji Ahmed.—Ardesir, H and D, and Craigie, L O, for liquidators.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE).

For Consent Decree.

309-87—Wadia and G—Tribhowandas Vinarsi and another vs. Lalloobhoy Muthooradas and others—Mulji, B B.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

211-88—E Wilkin—Chatoorbhooj Lallji vs Nathumal Dhunji and another—Part heard.

272-88—Khunderao M—Rughoonath Tulkaram vs. Gajanun Ramchunder and others.

347-88—Mirza, H K—Doongersey Dharamchund vs. Tooljaram Jusram.

365-88—In person—Prema Jaitha and others vs. Mahomed Peera.

377-88—In person—Hassumbhai Koreji vs. Navroji Pestonji Bharucha.

387-88—Little, S F and N—Khooma Koopa and another vs. Arthur Crawford.

394-88.—Tyabji and D Futtehally Shaik Ahmed and another vs. Haridas Korji and another—Jefferson B and D.

405-88.—Tyabji and D—Cumroodin Tyabji and another vs. Dadabhai Nusserwanji and another.

Long Causes.

241-88—In person a pauper—Jigaji Shetiba Vunjari and others vs Mahadoo Camaji and another—Balk and D, and H C and B.—Part heard.

243-88—Payne, G and S—G G Volkart and others vs Khimchund Iswardas—Tyabji and D.

242-88—Tyabji and D—Khimchund Iswardas vs G G Volkart and others—Payne, G and S.

248-88—In person—Syed Rahimoobin Syed Mahomed, vs Muljibhai Rahim and others—Thakurdas, D and C. and In person.

259-88—Macfarlane, E and H—Amratlal Roognathdas vs Esmailji Jewabhoy and another—Ardesir, H and D, and Bomonji and H.

264-88—Hore, C and B—Geynoo Ramji vs Luxumon Khundooji—J C Cama.

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LORD LANSDOWNE AND HIS TENANTS.

MR. TRENCH sends for publication the correspondence between himself and the Rev. A. Dempsey, Ballinakill, Queen's County, in reference to the proposal to effect a settlement with the Luggacurren tenants of Lord Lansdowne. The first letter from Mr. Trench had reference to proposals which the Rev. Mr. Dempsey had made to him, and which he stated he had submitted to Lord Lansdowne.

These proposals were chiefly the payment of two years' rent down at the abated rent offered by the landlord in November 1886, and that the tenants should contract, when entering into possession, to buy at eighteen years' purchase on judicial rents, the non-evicted campaigners to pay one year's rent, Lord Lansdowne was not averse to the reinstatement of evicted tenants, they contracting by readmission to purchase their holdings under Lord Ashbourne's Act on terms which would give them a substantial reduction in their annual payments. He suggested that instead of fair rents being fixed in court the purchase money should be fixed in each case with reference to the amount of annuity which the tenant would be willing to pay after he had become the owner of his holding, and he urged that if anything was to be settled advantage should be taken of Lord Lansdowne's presence in England, as after his departure for India nearly two months would elapse without reply ; Mr. Edge, with Father Dempsey's concurrence, wrote that they felt that, owing to the time of the year, and having regard to the time the tenants would come into possession, half a year's rent might be accepted from the evicted tenants. He further said that perhaps the plan which Mr. Trench suggested would be best—to make out a schedule of the annuities which he would accept from each tenant. In reply, Mr. Trench says Lord Lansdowne is not prepared to accept from the tenants who might be reinstated half a year's rent in lieu of the full year's rent, but that there would be probably no difficulty in fixing the date of reinstatement at a season of the year to which the objection raised in Mr. Edge's letter would not apply. Mr. Edge replied that if Mr. Trench did not hold too fast to this second half-year's rent there might be a settlement, and he requested Mr. Trench to inform him what the annuities would be in the case of the leaseholders, and on what basis the purchase money would be calculated, adding that, acting of Father Dempsey's advice, a deputation of the tenants would see Mr. O'Brien, and reason the matter over with him, and that he hoped Mr. O'Brien would be reasonable and let the matter be settled. Mr. Trench, in reply, said that, understanding from the last letter that the tenants intended to see Mr. O'Brien, with the object of obtaining his permission to proceed with the negotiations, he questioned whether there was any use in going further until the tenants had made up their minds to buy, and upon what terms. Father Dempsey next wrote that he thought that if Messrs. Dunne and Kilbridge and Mrs. Byrne knew the amount of purchase money of their places it would lead to action. Mr. Trench, in reply on July 30, says :—Lord Lansdowne would be willing to sell to Mrs. Byrne for 2,800*l*, which would represent an annuity of 117*l*. instead of the present rent of 182*l*, recently reduced temporarily to 155*l*. With regard to Messrs. Dunne and Kilbridge, Mr. Trench pointed out that the tenants occupied more than one holding each, the aggregate rental of Dunne's farms being 1,367*l*, and of Kilbridge's 760*l*. The purchase money, therefore, in both cases would be such as would place them outside the Land Purchase Act, which limited the amount to be advanced to one tenant to 5,000*l*. Mr. Trench accordingly asked that this point should be considered, and how Father Dempsey proposed to get over the difficulty, and whether Messrs. Dunne and Kilbridge desired that portion of the Act, and, if so, what portion. He would be glad to supply Father Dempsey with the price of other holdings, the size of which kept them within the Act. Mr. Edge, in reply dated Aug. 16, said he had a talk with Father Dempsey, who had not been idle, but found it very hard to bring things near to the point. The year's rent seemed to be the point. Father Dempsey was of opinion that if Mr. Trench would go to Luggacurren, he would meet Mr. O'Brien or some one for him, and there would be a very great likelihood of the whole matter being settled. Mr. Trench replied on Aug. 20 that Father Dempsey had proposed the outlines of a settlement which included the payment of a year's rent down by every tenant reentering under contract to purchase. Father Dempsey had not at the same time ascertained whether the tenants would agree to the proposal or not, nor had he yet informed him (Mr. Trench) on that point. Neither had he explained definitely how it was proposed to deal with tenants such as Messrs. Dunne and Kilbridge, the size of whose holdings excluded them from the Land Purchase Act. He (Mr. Trench) must therefore decline any further interviews until Father Dempsey satisfied him on those points. He pointed out the danger of delay, having regard to the fact that the sum originally voted under the Land Purchase Act had been virtually exhausted, and also pointed out that advantage had been taken by a tenant named Whelan of the rumoured negotiations to induce the sheriff to adjourn the sale of the tenant's chattles, which had been seized in order to prevent the recurrence of such events. Mr. Trench intimated that unless he heard from Father Dempsey by Sept. 1 he would assume that he was unable to carry the matter through, and that the negotiations were at an end. Mr. Edge wrote in August, stating that he had communicated with Father Dempsey, and asked him to give the information required. Mr. Trench wrote on Sept. 3, stating that, as he had received no reply, he should regard the negotiations as at an end. Father Dempsey replied next day, "I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter. I am really sorry that the end of our negotiations is disappointment."

THE MAGAZINE RIFLE.

THE reports which are being prepared by the infantry battalions at home stations with reference to the new magazine rifle state that the rifle stands exposure very well, and there is hardly any recoil. The shooting capacity of the new rifle is found to be good, the increased velocity and low trajectory compensating for difficulties with crosswinds. The pistol grip is largely approved, and it is found that the rifle can be brought well on to the shoulder ; but some Volunteer marksmen who have tried the weapon believe that the grip with the left hand, as now arranged, is too far forward. In some cases the cartridge-extraction mechanism is spoken of as unsatisfactory, the ejector spring being found weak and unreliable. It is also suggested that the hand-guard is not sufficient protection in long-continued firing, the barrel becoming so heated as to be difficult to hold. The magazine is the subject of considerable comment. Without it the rifle is found easy of manipulation, but with it drilling is in several reports considered difficult. The provision of a "half-cock" has been suggested to prevent danger when the magazine is full. The spring inside the magazine has not in all cases been approved, it occasionally getting out of order and the cartridges jamming when filling the magazine and firing from it. One serious matter dealt with is the difficulty and delay caused by detaching an exhausted magazine and replacing it by the spare one, and it is stated that in these circumstances ten rounds can be fired more rapidly from the Martini-Henry than from the magazine rifle. Little fault is found with the sighting, and the backsight arrangement for short distances has generally worked well. The dial-sight, however, through its exposure, is considered by some to be liable to injury. The bayonet is the subject of some adverse remarks, it being mostly regarded as too short and of little use for cutting or entrenching purposes. The trials are still going on at home and abroad, and will continue some time before the whole of the reports can be collected for examination.—*The Times.*

GOLD AND SILVER.

(OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.)

THE following are the Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver during the official year 1888-89 :—

	GOLD. Rs.	SILVER. Rs.	TOTAL. Rs.
IN THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1888.			
Imports	14,09,919	74,41,395	88,51,314
Exports	4,380	10,10,906	10,15,286
Net Imports	14,05,539	64,30,489	78,36,028
TO THE END OF THE MONTH OF AUG., 1888 (PROGRESSIVE.)			
Imports	68,54,891	4,17,40,178	4,85,97,069
Exports	11,63,768	54,38,773	66,04,541
Net Imports	56,93,123	3,63,01,405	4,19,94,528

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1888-89.

	CALCUTTA. Rs.	BOMBAY. Rs.	TOTAL. Rs.
IN THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1888.			
Coins and Bullion received (Assay value)	4,60,782	19,19,921	23,80,703
Coined & Examined	...	23,19,447	23,19,447
TO THE END OF THE MONTH OF AUG., 1888 (PROGRESSIVE.)			
Coins and Bullion received (Assay value)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coined & Examined	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

THE ARMY.

(*The London Gazette*, September 21.)

INDIA OFFICE, SEPT. 18.

THE Queen has approved the following admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Governments in India :—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants.—Lieut F Tweddell, from the Durham L I, dated May 5, 1887, but to rank from Aug. 29, 1884 ; Lieut D J C Macnabb, from the Highland L I, dated March 9, 1886, but to rank from Aug. 29, 1886 ; Lieut F de Herries Smith, from the Lancashire Fusiliers dated Oct. 14, 1886, but to rank from May 9, 1885 ; Lieut W A I Cowie, from the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, dated Nov. 19, 1886, but to rank from May 23, 1885 ; Lieut A Fitz-Gerald Fenton, from the Durham L I, dated Nov. 6, 1886, but to rank from Aug 29, 1885 ; Lieut F G H Davies, from the Wiltshire Regt, dated Feb 20, 1887, but to rank from Aug. 29, 1885 ; Lieut C H Beville from the Worcestershire Regt, dated Dec 31, 1886, but to rank from Aug 29, 1885 ; Lieut H Walton, from the Bedfordshire Regiment, dated Dec. 27, 1886, but to rank from Aug. 29, 1885.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants—Lieut B W Marlow, from the Gloucestershire Regt, dated Nov 5, 1886, but to rank from Nov 12, 1884 : Lieut J A G Rainsford, from the South Lancashire Regt, dated Nov 10, 1886, but to rank from Nov 22, 1884 ; Lieut J H B Berresford, from the Royal Inniskillings Fusiliers, dated Nov 5, 1886, but to rank from May 23, 1885 ; Lieut G B Pounden, from the South Lancashire Regt, dated May 25, 1887, but to rank from May 23, 1885 ; Lieut H E Williams, from the Bedfordshire Regt, dated Nov 13, 1886, but to rank from Aug 22, 1885.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant—Lieut J R Hill, from the Cheshire Regt, dated Oct 23, 1886, but to rank from Nov 12, 1884.

The Queen has also approved the following exchange between officers of the Staff Corps :—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Captain—Capt Wm du Gard Gray, from the Madras Staff Corps, dated June, 22, 1888, but to rank from Sept 10, 1886.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Captain—Capt E C M Lushington, from the Madras Staff Corps, dated June 22, 1888, but to rank from June 27, 1886.

The Queen has approved the undermentioned officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Forces being permitted to retire from the Service :—Col E Temple, Bengal Staff Corps ; Col F Bed Middleton, D S O, Madras Corps ; Col J M Kerr, Madras Cavalry ; Lieut-Col C R Oxley, Madras Infantry ; Major R J Waller, Bengal Staff Corps ; Surgeon-Major D R Thompson, M D, C I E, Madras Medical Estabt.

The Queen has also approved the transfer of the undermentioned officer from the Half Pay List to the Retired List.—Lieut Charles A Roberts, Bengal Staff Corps.

The Queen has also approved the resignation of the Service by the undermentioned officer :—Lieut C L H Cox, Bombay Staff Corps.

INDIA OFFICE, 21st Sept, 1888.

The Queen has approved of the following Promotions among the Officers of the Staff Corps and the Indian Military Forces made by the Governments in India :—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Majors—Captains C S Mansel, C T Bingham, and Brt-Major C A R Sage, Captains F F R Bergson, C J Jamieson, C Dempster, Capt and Brt Major R Bruce, Capt and Bt Major T E Spencer.

BENGAL INFANTRY.

To be Colonels—Lieut-Colonels H Woodhouse, and Colonel in the Army Sir James Johnstone, KCSI, dated 16th July, 1888.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieut-Colonels.—Majors F L Haleman, and A Clark-Kennedy.

To be Majors.—Captains B A N Parrott, and D D Pryce.

MADRAS CAVALRY.

To be Colonel.—Lieut-Col and Col in the Army G A Arbuthnot.

MADRAS MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Deputy Surg-Gen.—Bgde Surg W H Roberts, M.D.

To be Brigade Surgeon.—Surg-Major L C Nanney.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Majors.—Captains F Abbott, and G B E Radcliffe.

INDIAN ARMY.

To be Colonel.—Lieut-Col F H B March Bengal Infantry.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE British India steamer Coconada, Captain H. A. Blake, arrived in Bombay yesterday from Marmagoa, with a general cargo and 99 passengers on deck.

THE B. I. S. N. steamer Pachumba, Captain J. R. Pearson, from Karachi, arrived in port yesterday, laden with a general cargo and Mr. Ward, a cabin, and 465 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. steamer Kangra, 1,466 tons, Captain W. H. Ingram, cleared out yesterday for Karachi and London, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Colonel Merriment, for Aden ; Lieutenant Pollard, for Karachi ; and 13 deck for Plymouth, Aden, and Karachi.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—OCTOBER 8.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Clan Munro	1436	C. Jones	G	F. Muir & Co
" Kangra	1466	W. H. Ingram	L	B. I. S. N. Co.
" La Bourdonnais	1274	P. Sibilet	O	Messageries Maritimes & Co.
" Chicago	1759	W. Morgan	P	F. Muir & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	No.	Company or Agents.
" Kirby Hall	1759	G. D. Pearse	1	E. Bates & Co.
S.S. Deccan	2022	P. W. Cave	3	P. & O. Co.
" Teheran	1670	C. D. Sams	4	P. & O. Co.
" Bormida	1499	E. De Negri	5	F. Bonnaud.
" Mecca	886	Macfadyen	9	M. Mackenzie & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander	From
8	Shannon (s)	Edwards	London.
	Elektra (s)	Morea	Trieste, Sep. 18.
	Coconada (s)	Blake	Marmagoa.
	Pachumba (s)	Pearson	Karachi, Oct. 5.
	Manilla (s)	Orsaiani	Genoa.

DEPARTURE.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
8	Purulia (s)	Shepherd	Karachi and the Persian Gulf.

The following vessels commenced loading yesterday :—
Steamer Pachumba, for Karachi and Coast.
" Coconada, for Marmagoa.
" Hindoo, for Cutch Mandvie.
" Elektra, for China.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander	From
4	Lawada s	Nailer	Bombay, Sept. 26.
	Navarino s	Reigersman	London, Aug. 18.
	British Princess	Peterson	Mauritius, Sept. 1.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Oct.	Vessel.		From
6	Patna s	......	Bombay.

THE best safeguard for general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is Pleasant, Effective, and Cheaper, compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best appetiser and blood-purifying ... Per bottle, Re. 1-4.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

CONCERT.—A RENOWNED GERMAN ORCHESTRA STRING BAND, comprising of 9 Ladies and 6 Gentlemen, have just arrived per s. s. Electra, and will give for 6 days only a series of Music, both vocal and instrumental, every Evening at 7, under the directorship of Professor WILCHELM BERTL, at the Grand Hotel, Apollo Street, Fort. ADMISSION FREE.

REDUCED LIFE PREMIUMS.—Royal Assets exceed £6,000,000. Reduced rates for both Civil and Military Lives, whether participating or non-participating policies.—THOS. H. MOORE & Co., Agents.

WANTED.—A First-class MILLINER. Apply, either personally, or by letter, with copies of testimonials and salary required.—SOUTHWELL & AUSTIN, Ld., Apollo Street, Bombay.

ESSENCE OF CHILLY, used by several Clubs, Messes and Families, sold at the BYCULLA CO-OPERATIVE STORES.

FOR SALE.—A PHAETON and BLACK MARE, also Harness; the Turn-out for FOUR HUNDRED RUPEES. Apply to "STELLA," care of this paper.

FLOWER POTS!! FLOWER POTS!!! A large collection in pretty colours, also Bohemian Vases, Centre Pieces and Flower Baskets, very cheap. —SHROFF BROTHERS.

TO BE LET.—A BUNGALOW, at Harkness Road, Malabar Hill. Rent moderate. For particulars, apply to WRIGHT and Co., Mint Road, Fort.

FURNISHED BUNGALOW, "Arthur's Seat," Breach Candy, to be let, from date till end of December, rent moderate.—Apply JAFFER SULIMAN and Co., Girgaum.

DOCTOR PAOLO MERLO has removed from No. 43, Hornby Row, to No. 17, Tamarind Lane, close to the Cathedral.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, Bombay. Terms per diem, Rs. 4. Breakfast and Tiffin, Re. 1 each; Dinner, Rs. 2.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is now open. It is the most comfortable, central, and accommodative Hotel on the Hill. Rooms bright and Airy. Terms moderate.

GLEN GRANT WHISKY.—Direct from the Distillers at Rothes. N. B.—Sole Agents for Bombay, PHIPSON and Co.

LANSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

CUTLER, PALMER'S NAPIER JOHNSTONE—Another SPECIALITE; old, matured. "The Square Bottle" of India and Australia, supplied to their late Majesties George IV. and William IV., and to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress. Of all dealers if insisted on. Rs. 28-8 per doz.

FOR SALE, a Bay HORSE and BUGGY, Turn-out complete. Rs. 700.—Apply THORPE & Co.

REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.—By W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price annas 8; postage free.

PURE FRESH GROUND COFFEE, Italian Cakes, Paris Sweets, Kangra Valley Tea, Ham, Bacon, and Cheese.—At PEARSE'S, Church Gate Street.

FOR SALE.—A Second-hand DOUBLE ROYAL MACHINE, of Connisbee's Improved Mains' Patent, by Harrild and Sons, London, in good working order, prints a form of matter 40 by 27, size of table, inside bearers, 46 by 37 inches. Apply to "Z," care of this paper.

FOR SALE, a consignment of GOOD MACHINE BLACK PRINTING INK, in 50 lb. drums, English Manufacture. For price, &c., apply to "X," at this office.

CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints on a slab 8½ inches by 6 inches. Very useful for printing circulars, etc. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at the *Gazette* Office.

SWAINE and ADENEY.—Just received by the well known makers, riding, driving and hunting Whips.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart-row, Bombay.

ICE-CREAM FREEZERS.—The best make, direct from the White Mountain Freezer Co. Sole Importers, H. Ballantine & Co. Special smallest size exported, Rs. 4 each.

LADIES' SAILOR HATS.—(Boating shape) Fine and Coarse Straw, in White, Black, Brown.—Mrs. TAYLOR'S Millinery, and Dressmaking Establishment, Medow Street, Bombay.

WATERPROOF SUITS, WATERPROOF SUITS.—Just opened, Waterproof Suits, from Rs. 8 per Suit. Extra Quality, Rs. 14, Net Cash.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow Street.

PHOTOGRAPHIC CAMERAS by Meagher, Marion, &c., all sizes, ¼ pl. to 15" by 12." Latest complete catalogue forwarded on application to J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

THE VELOCIPEDE, its history, and how to use it; by A. DAMES, Agent to the French Velocipede Co. Price, Re. 1; postage free.

GOODS of every description, purchased at the lowest market prices, and promptly forwarded to all parts of India. Commission very moderate.—KANNY & Co., General Agents, 59, Meadows Street.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY, from BOMBAY to the BOSPHORUS; by GRATTAN GEARY, with map and illustrations. Crown 8 vo. in two volumes. Cloth bound, Rs. 6; postage, 6 annas.

THE CHEAPEST and best SAFETY BICYCLE in the market, handsomely finished in black enamel, with nickel plated parts, Rs. 225 only. The best Machine for India. Light, safe, and fast, holds the world's records.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., opposite Clock Tower, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO, PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of Rollers, complete. Steam or hand. For particulars, &c., apply to "IMPORTER," care *Bombay Gazette* Office.

OUR CHOTA HAZRI MIX, at Re. 1-2 per lb., is an admixture of Orange Pekoe, Pekoe and Souchong, with a certain percentage of Green Tea. Those who appreciate a brisk and refreshing cup of tea in the early morning will find exactly what they want in this favourite Mix.—DANTRA & Co., Tea Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5; interleaved, Rs. 6.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS for INDIA; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Annas 8; postage 1 anna.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"
is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT" on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.
* AGENTS WANTED.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of—

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily.
" " " Overland Summary
" " " Weekly Budget
" " " Bi-weekly
The Indian Travellers Guide
Maclean's Guide to Bombay

And for all other publications issuing from this Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co. Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

NOTICE.

LETTERS, Parcels, and Telegrams for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR and the PRIVATE SECRETARY, which cannot be delivered at GOVERNMENT HOUSE, GANESH KHIND, by 7 a.m., on WEDNESDAY, 10th instant, should be addressed to BELLA VISTA, MAHABLESHWUR, until further notice.

J. MONTEATH,
Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

Government House, Ganesh Khind, 5th Oct., 1888.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3 HORNBY ROW.
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld.,
BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS
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GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,
Can supply every requisite for the entire furnishing of Houses, and will be glad to send samples and designs free of charge.
18, Marine St., Bombay.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P.M.
Extracts teeth under N. C. Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Opposite to P. W. Department.

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FAKIRJI RATANJI, L. M. & S.,
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Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Antwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.
THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE Cash Rs. 720.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.
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AUTHORISED.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS
IN GUJARAT,
BEING
REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*.
WITH
Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.
Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.
Bombay Gazette Office, Esplanade Road.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.
SALE OF THE BOMBAY SAW MILLS COMPANY.
(In Liquidation).
MESSRS. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., have instructions to put up for sale by Public Auction, at the premises on THURSDAY, the 8th November, 1888, at 3 p.m., the whole of the leasehold land, situate at Tank Bunder, saw mills, buildings, engines, machinery, plant, &c., and the good will of the above Company.
The property will be put up by order of the Court at an upset price of Rs. 3,00,000 (3 lakhs). The property is most favourably situated at Tank Bunder possessing a harbour frontage, which affords every facility for importing and storing timber.
Arrangements will be made for intending purchasers to view the property and machinery on application to the undersigned, who will also give full information on application being made to them.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, October 8, 1888.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 8.

THE reduced quotation of 43d. per oz., for Silver, which we gave on Saturday evening, is confirmed; and we have now to notice a further decline in Rupee Securities of ⅛ in Fours, and ½ in Four-and-a-half per cents., at £67¼, and £71¼, respectively. Indian Sterling Loan was again ¼ per cent. higher, at 104⅝. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight, was 1-16d. lower at 1s. 4½d. per rupee. The English and French Funds were unaltered.

The General Produce Markets were without further movement on Saturday. The week's Import of Linseed was 27,000 quarters. Regarding Cotton we have nothing fresh to chronicle in the shape of telegraphic news from outside.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Dec.	Rs.	16,70,019
Do. do. Branches	Inc.	"	9,88,254
Other Deposits	Dec.	"	5,44,095
Government Securities	Inc.	"	3,05,997
Loans	Dec.	"	10,63,787
Bills Discounted	Inc.	"	18,95,292
Cash with other Banks	Inc.	"	6,510
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec.	"	24,26,687

Notwithstanding the advance in the Bank's rates last Thursday, the Cash Balance has continued to decrease, and, according to the statement issued this afternoon had declined to some 103½ lakhs, thus showing a further diminution of over 24½ lakhs since the previous Saturday. As will be seen from the figures given above, the action of the Bank last week has reduced the amount on Loan by over 10½ lakhs, but on the other hand, a large increase in Discounts, and some decrease in private Deposits mark an expansion of trade demand, as far as represented by these items, of 24⅜ lakhs; and in the Bazaar Money is becoming dearer almost daily.

COTTON.—The business in ready stuff reported to-day is confined to 200 bales of Bhownuggur at Rs. 200 per candy; but for cotton of the new crop there has been a firm feeling, inspired rather by our own crop prospects than by the turn of news from the great centres of the trade, and not shared in, apparently, to any great extent by European operators. An advance of Re. 1 per candy has been quoted in Saturday's rates for Bengals, and rather more for Broach and Bhownuggur, and sellers of the last named growth are particularly firm in view of the Dhollera crop outlook generally. We have heard of contracts between dealers yesterday (Sunday) and to-day in Bengals, at Rs. 174, for "Good", Rs. 184 for "Fully Good," and Rs. 194 for "Fine" for January delivery in "Good" Broach, for March, at Rs. 236; and in "Good" Bhownuggur, for May, at Rs. 208 per candy. "Good" Julgaum for March, is called Rs. 200, nominal, nothing being booked just now on that line.

Crop prospects, where an insufficient rainfall has made them unfavourable, have in no wise improved since the issue of the Chamber's last telegraphic Weather and Crop summary four days ago, not a cent. of rain having meantime been registered on any part of the Cotton area with the exceptions of Shelapur and Hubli, where a little had fallen. This means that the Dhollera crop is in a worse position than it has been since the sowing, and with an average rainfall of only 10 inches 18 cents in the four principal districts, against 27 inches 65 cents for the yearly average to the end of the present month, it is not surprising that much anxiety is being felt, and that at Bhownuggur (which has suffered most from the drought in this circle, the rainfall having been only 8·51 against a yearly average of 28·47 to the end of the month), the Cotton plants should be drying up. There is no change in the position of the Broach crop. The plants were still doing well, but wanted more rain; and meantime they have been having the advantage of dewy mornings. At Julgaum, in the Oomrawuttee circle, the plants, which are showing 60 lbs., are reported to havebeen damagedslightly by drought; but from all other parts of this circle the advices are all that could be wished, and packing had partially begun at Dhulia and Oomrawattee. Packing was also going on at Agra and Delhi in the Bengal circle, and excepting at Cawnpore this growth promises a satisfactory harvest.

WHEAT has continued firm in tone to-day, but demand for export has been restricted, and only a moderate business has transpired. Prices, however, have been maintained at Saturday's level.

SEEDS have been in but limited request, and transactions have been on a small scale; but prices have remained unaltered in a steady market.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	409	bales.
Wheat	23,544	cwt.
Linseed	4,830	"
Rapeseed	2,821	"
Gingelly	1,183	"

FREIGHTS have been quieter, but rates are maintained. A December steamer has been fixed for Liverpool, and has engaged part cargo at 24s. per ton. Business for Liverpool, for this month's shipment, has also been done at 26s. 3d.; and for the Continent at 28s. 9d. per ton. Austrian Lloyd steamers have booked cargo forward for January-March, at 33s. 9d.; and for April-June at 35s. per ton for Cotton, at a par at Exchange.

EXCHANGE opened weak at Saturday's closing quotations of 1s. 4 11-32d. for Bank Telegraphic; 1s. 4⅜d. for demand, and at 1s. 4⅝d. for 3 months' sight Credits, and 1-32d. lower for next year. Towards the close a steady feeling was apparent, and Bank demand was offered in one direction at 1s. 4 13-32d., but this was the only change of the day. There has been little demand for remittance; and very few Mercantile Bills have been coming out. Calcutta closes to-morrow for ten days. We quote:—

	Ready.	Forward.	per Re.
Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4⅜d to 13-32d.	1s. 4 11-32d.	"
Do. Telegraphic	1s 4⅜d.	1s. 4 11-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4½d.	1s. 4 15-32d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 4⅝d.	1s. 4 19-32d.	"
Francs do.	1·76	1·76	

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—A decline of ⅛ per cent. on Saturday's final quotation for Four per cents. was first quoted, and the market continuing weak, rates declined to 99 1-16 for Money, and 99 3-16 for both the forward accounts, eventually closing at 99 for cash, but at 99¼ for the 30th instant. The other Paper has been quoted ¼ per cent. lower to-day at 104½.

SHARES continue very quiet, and the only changes which we have to note this evening are a decline of Rs. 10 in Maneckji Petit, at Rs. 1,240; of Rs. 7½ in Luckmidas Khimji, at Rs. 1,017½; and of Rs. 5 each in Bombay United, at Rs. 875; in David, at Rs. 540; and in Oriental at Rs. 495. East India Press shares have declined Rs. 25, say to Rs. 1,175. Bombay-Burma Trading are Rs. 25 lower for the first issue, at Rs. 3,325, and Rs. 20 down for the others, at Rs. 820 per share.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 6th Oct., as compared with the statement of the 29th Sept., 1888:—

LIABILITIES.	Sept. 29. Rs.	Oct. 6. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	26,50,000	26,50,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	1,05,63 5 9	88,93,540
do. do. at Branches	27,38,919	37,27,173
Other Deposits	2,53,93,740	2,43,49 615
Post Bills	11,257	11,457
Cash Credits undrawn	3,60,689	3 93,229
Rs.	5,17,18 161	5 05,25,014
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	53,98 75[illegible]	57,04,758
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper Bullion and Merchandise	25 37,193	26,25,137
Loans on Security of do.	1,30 13 896	1,19,50,1 9
Current Accounts, overdrawn	5,961	7,369
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,70,93 418	1,89,94,769
Stamps, &c.	32,812	32,803
Dead Stock ... Rs. 6,03,545; Amt. applied in reduction .. 2 85 [illegible]	3,18,201	3,18 516
Bullion	513	545
Cash Balances with Correspondents	5 55,193	5 61,702
Cash and Currency Notes	1,27,56,095	1,03,23,218
	5,17,18,161	5,05,25,014

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES; THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

JACOB—September 15, at Bedford, the wife of Stephen Jacob, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

THOMPSON—THOMPSON—September 12, at Teddington, William Anson Thompson, 1st Bombay Lancers, son of Lieut-Gen C Thompson, Bombay Army, to Marie Lyne, daughter of Capt R Bird Thompson, of Teddington, and late of the 73rd Regiment.

DEATHS.

ABBOTT—September 18, at St. Servan, France, Lieut-Col J R Abbott, Bengal Retired.

COLE—September 14, off Marseilles, Samuel F Cole, Commander P and O Company's s s Nepaul, aged 45.

HUME—September 18, at Chagford, Devon, Annette, widow of Col J G Hume, Bombay N I, aged 71.

MALET—September 13, at Linden-gardens, Bayswater, Arthur Malet, son of the late Sir Charles Warre Malet, Bart., of Wilbury House, Wilts, and formerly Member of Council in Bombay.

ORR—September 12, at Dawson-place, Major Alexander Patrick Orr, late of Oudh, India, aged 71.

RAINEY—September 12, at Cheltenham, Arthur Henry Rainey, son of Maj-Genl A M Rainey, late Madras Staff Corps, aged 28.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

BUTLER—ASHTON—April 16, at St. John's Church, Colaba, Bombay, by the Rev. E. S. Hall, Christie Havelock Butler, of Bombay, to Marion Ashton of Bombay.

OTHER PRESIDENCY.

DEATH.

GRINDAL—September 25, at Madhopore, William Lloyd Grindal, eldest son of Mr W Grindal, Irrigation Department, Punjab, aged 26 years.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1888.

SIR WILLIAM HUNTER has found an Anglo-Indian critic of his recent paper on "the Present Problem in India." His critic is Mr. R. H. Elliot, of Kelso, who must be remembered by many people in India as having been for many years a coffee planter in Mysore. Mr. Elliot, a not infrequent contributor by pen and speech to the discussion of Indian problems, is anything but a warm supporter of contemporary movements towards change in Government and administration in India; and it is not surprising that he finds much to disapprove of in Sir William Hunter's recent attempts to persuade English political parties to take occasion by the hand and give India some form of representative institutions. He, of course, has no compliments to waste upon the National Congress. He denies to it anything of the nature of a Parliament, sets it down as a mere debating society, and says it is composed merely of a section of the instructed classes, themselves strongly opposed by large numbers of their fellows. This is familiar criticism, and Sir Syed Ahmed and his friends are determined that it shall be presented in as many aspects as possible to the English public. But it is not so much with the general tendency of latter-day political movements in India as with some specific allegations in the famous *Contemporary Review* article that Mr. Elliot concerns himself. Sir William Hunter, he tells us, committed the serious error of alleging that seventy millions of pounds are drawn each year from the pockets of the poor tax-payers of India. Sir William answers that he said no such thing. Sir William, indeed, has in his time rendered such distinguished service to the optimist school of criticism by his demonstrations of the leniency of our fiscal system as compared with that of Aurungzebe that we should have been greatly surprised if he had. It was the *Economist* that said it, and though it is not at all true that seventy millions of actual revenue are raised in India the *Economist* was correct in its figures so far as they went. The net revenue of India last year was, as Mr. Elliott finds in Sir John Gorst's statement, forty-four millions of conventional pounds sterling, and not seventy millions. But the gross revenue is quite a different matter. For the current year it is estimated at over eighty million pounds sterling (conventional), and as the *Economist*, from which Sir William Hunter quoted, was dealing at the time with the defective supervision over Indian finance, it was quite appropriate to adduce the larger total. Here, therefore, we cannot see that Mr. Elliot has intervened with success. Sir William Hunter reminds him—and the reminder suggests that Mr. Elliot has not drunk deeply at the well of Hunterian wisdom—that as a matter of fact he has proved that the amount taken from the taxpayer is a reality considerably less than this lower figure at which the net expenditure is shown in the Statistical Abstract.

The next point upon which Sir William Hunter's critic joins issue with him is the working of the Arms Act. And here again his intervention is scarcely effective. The allegation that is disputed is that "a population of small farmers, who in 1885 lost 22,907 persons and 59,026 cattle by snakes and wild beasts are to a large extent deprived of the means of self-defence." Mr. Elliot somewhat unskilfully characterizes this as absolutely incorrect. It would have been wiser not to have been so sweeping in denial. Sir William Hunter's "to a large extent" would at all events have been a useful qualification, and while employing it Mr. Elliot might have shown up one or two weak points in the armour of the enemies of the Arms Act. The "trifling fee" which Mr. Elliot represents as the only obstacle to free acquisition and possession of fire arms is not all that the ryot finds between him and safety. Whether or not an applicant shall have a gun is a question not only of license fee, but of the discretion of the local authority, and this discretion, as letters in our columns lately showed, is sometimes slow to move, and sometimes it is exercised in inconvenient hostility to the applicant. Our readers who followed the recent correspondence on the place of the sheristedar in district administration will remember that in some instances the question whether a gun license was granted or not was therein declared to be dependent upon the good pleasure of those important personages. On the other hand, it seems not a little superfluous to import snakes into the discussion of the Arms Act, since it is as rare to slay a snake with a gun as it is to catch a crow with a fish-hook. Assuming, moreover, that the restrictions on the acquisition of arms were removed, how many of the poorer cultivators would be able to provide themselves with weapons of any real protective value? Mr. Elliot might have made more of such points as these than of a sweeping denial of Sir William Hunter's allegations. It is astonishing, indeed, that a gentleman who has evidently taken an intelligent interest in Indian questions for a long time past should have put so many controversial advantages in his opponents' hands as those in which his letter abounds. No one, we should have thought, would have imagined that any serious denial could be given to the assertion that a public expenditure of nominally seventy millions sterling a year goes on without being subjected to any authoritative and public examination or criticism, or at all events that the right answer was to be found in the observation that the accounts are open to examination and criticism in the House of Commons. If Mr. Elliot had paid recent attention to the opinions of non-official Europeans in India he would have noticed that even in circles where the Congress programme is held in least esteem there is profound and widespread dis-atisfaction with the way in which the expenditure of India escapes serious criticism. We are all agreed in this, and it is exceedingly difficult to understand how the existing method of voting away our millions *sans phrases* can have met with an apologist. Next to Mr. Steele's famous plea in the beginning of the year for the abstraction of military expenditure from criticism this is the most remarkable expression of confidence in the present way of doing things that we have seen.

Mr. Elliott is, besides, strangely "slap-dash" in his way of stating things. Whenever the question of the separation of executive and judicial functions has been discussed, it has been freely admitted by those who have asked for that measure that it would entail an increase in the cost of civil administration. At the Madras Congress some very candid avowals were made upon that point. But to say, as Mr. Elliot says, that "to alter this system would about double the civil charges of India" is to caricature his own case. Upon the larger questions which were opened up in Sir William Hunter's article, Mr. Ellliot, we fear, is hardly able to enter. There is much in the article which is open to criticism, but oddly enough Mr. Elliot does not seem to have seized it. The fundamental cause of Sir William Hunter's error is his lack of a sense of proportion. We who are on the spot, and who have some means of knowing about the inner as well as the external workings of this movement, find it exceedingly difficult to recognize in his account of the present and his forecast of the near future any resemblance to what is either in progress or in preparation. Lord Lansdowne, he tells us, has now to face a danger which no previous Viceroy of India had to encounter —an agitation which, during his tenure of office, will either be rendered innocuous or will become perilous. This, we may assure Sir William Hunter, is not the way to represent to English opinion the situation as it actually exists, nor is it the way to gain for it either the sympathy or the support of the classes in India who can do most to make well-informed opinion in India efficient for the improvement of our laws and our administration. The terrors and the perils which Sir William Hunter conjures up are manifestly inconsistent with the mildness and the moderation which we have always understood to be the chief attributes of the new movement. The movement can best be discussed with the elements of alarm reduced to their proper proportions. There is enough in the phrase we have quoted to drive one party at home into an attitude of direct hostility to the movement—a party moreover which Sir William Hunter regards as peculiarly well-disposed towards liberal measures in India. His pleadings, indeed, would without difficulty be construed by a Conservatism slightly more aggressive than is that of to-day into reasons for what Continental Conservatives would call a "resolute" policy, one in which "moral order" would be sought for by such means as a Vernacular Press Act, and so on. The error would be enormous, but the germ of it would be found in Sir William Hunter's well meant but impolitic attempts to represent a Congress which has more merits than terrors as the source of large potential perils and dangers.

THERE is joy in Bengal, rejoicing in Calcutta. The *Amrita Bazaar Patrika* has found the Government out. The discovery has been made that the men who rule this country with iron-heel have secured the services of the Anglo-Indian journals to oppose popular movements, and in an especial manner to declare that the National Congress of India is not National, is not a Congress, and has less to do with India than with the Thibet, where the Brethren live, and dream their useful lives away in plots and spells. Why the Government should take the trouble to egg on to this perfidious course, the Anglo-Indian Press which left to itself it would have shrunk from with horror, it is not necessary to propound. The truth is self-evident that the Government which—*teste* Sir William Hunter—has never by word or act intimated any disapproval of the Congress or its works—must in its inmost heart fear its judge and its executioner, however it may dissemble its apprehensions and its hatred. The Anglo-Indian Press, if left to itself, would never cackle a word of warning, and the citadel of British bureaucracy would be captured in a night, or at all events, in a year and a day, if it were not specially suborned to do the State a service by denouncing its redoubtable adversary. It was said plain and square a few weeks since by the journal just mentioned, which has a marvellous power of seeing through millstones, that the Government of India was engaged in the base work of purchasing the support of well-known European journals to oppose the Congress, and all efforts of progress. When we read the editorial announcement to this effect, we paid little attention to it, supposing that the supposed unholy alliance between the Government and the Press was a figment of the Bengal brain; but from internal evidence it seems that the canard was hatched not in Calcutta but in the columns of a contemporary nearer home. Its feathers and such powers of flight as it possessed were obviously the result of a brief sojourn in the forcing house of a Bengal editor, was evident, but its place of origin is shown plainly enough to be in Bombay. The *Times of India*, in a remarkable pronouncement to which prominence was given in its leading columns in August last, undertook to describe for the information of its readers the whole rationale of the system by which Prince Bismarck secures himself from the stings and arrows of outrageous scribblers, forced into fungoid luxuriance in the Universities of the Fatherland. The method employed is twofold, as Mr. Stead had described a week or two before with great vivacity in his letters from Berlin. On the one hand the "reptile press," which does not understand that the country requires above all things respect for authority and obedience to the Government, is made to "scuttle into holes and hide itself," while respectable journals that desire to furnish the public with the guidance that is safe and salutary is enabled to do so to its heart's content. There is a special bureau, with several German Sir Roper Lethbridges ranged at desks, writing out official communiqués which are the very model of all that is exact and truthful, and are in the very best taste. These are transmitted to selected papers which print them to their great profit and advantage. This system has a double advantage—it discourages the reptiles, while it puts an honest fellow on the pigs-back. Now nothing in all this struck the writer as improper or open to misconception. It was distinctly stated that there was nothing unusual or compromising about such an arrangement. Gathering force and candour as he proceeded, our contemporary went on to say that "the desirability of having an official organ in the Anglo-Indian Press has often been urged upon the Government, with the view of correcting false and erroneous statements regarding its views and intentions in the European and native press, and the proposal has frequently been entertained." In some "memorable instances" it was further asserted "negotiations have actually been entered into and proceeded some lengths towards completion; but have generally broken down at the point when the consideration to be allowed by the Government to the organ for the sacrifice of its independence came in." An Anglo-Indian journalist of any experience could never have written such stuff as this. It is a mere reminiscence of the ideas and methods of a period antecedent to the existence of railways and telegraphs, steam presses, and journals of the present stamp in India. No sensible persons gave even passing heed to the allegation. When in due time a categorical statement appeared in one of the Calcutta native papers that the Government of India has purchased the support of the European Press against the Congress, it was easy to see that the notion had its origin in the incredible stupidity of some horse-marine who was allowed for the nonce to take the pen from the literary Gipsey who condemns Governments and acquits his friends as light-heartedly as in rural life he would rob a hen roost or steal a goose. The Bengal paper having given form and body to the allegation that the Government was buying up the press has the satisfaction of finding that "the statement has made a great sensation." It admits that in some quarters the story has been denounced as a pure invention, but it is sure of its fact. It is not surprised to find that there is a certain amount of scepticism even among the native papers. "Some of them," it writes condescendingly, "find it hard to believe the fact. Some of them say that the Government will never condescend to come down to negotiate with the newspapers. Here is a paragraph which appeared in the *Times of India* a few weeks since:—'We have been asked whether we are willing to become the official organ of the Government of India, but our reply was so clear and distinct to the negative as to admit of no conception.'" On verifying this quotation—verification is always useful—we find that the sentence and the assertion have lost some of their precision by the omission, possibly through inadvertence, of a qualifying phase, which says, "Though we cannot say that overtures of this nature have been made to us, we commit no breach of confidence when we say that we have been sounded on this subject, but," etc., etc. So that after all the *Times of India* did not say that it had been "asked," but that it had been "sounded." If "soundings" were taken it would surely be no breach of confidence to say where and when? If such proposals were made who made them, and to whom? What was their object? To obtain support against the Congress? That is what the Bengal paper says, basing a base suggestion of unfair dealing against the Government on what it is charitable to assume was a thoughtless piece of idle vapouring on the part of journalists conspicuously wanting in tact and judgment

THE prospect of the extension of the English Merchandise Marks Act to India has created a considerable alarm in Germany and in Austria. The Austrian *Archiv fur Gesetzgebung* speaks very feelingly on the subject, owning with amusing naivety that unless the continental exporters be allowed to put their goods on the Indian market with English trade marks their avocation will be seriously interfered with. One of the objects aimed at by this law, the Austrian writer acknowledges, is to do away with foreign marks calculated to mislead as to the foreign origin of goods. From the earliest days of the existence of this law the English Customs authorities have dealt strictly and summarily with all attempted infringements, such as marking of imports with such English words as "Patented," "registered," "yard," "number," "Co.," &c. Such rigid enforcing of the new law came as a surprise even in English circles, and gave rise to a movement, headed by the London Chamber of Commerce, in favour of a less stringent enforcement of this Act, but so far without much success. Austria-Hungarian trade is now threatened, the paper continues, by the proposed application of the Merchandise Marks Act to British Colonies, and especially to British India, whither Austria-Hungary annually exports goods exceeding the value of 50,000,000 florins, some of which have English superscriptions, others fictitious English names of firms, simply because they are so ordered. "Any hasty application of this law to British India would jeopardise our trade interests to an enormous extent; for not only do we export into that country, but we also carry on a considerable export trade from it; besides, we have goods to the value of hundreds of thousands of gulden lying at the custom-houses there which would be in daily danger of seizure, to say nothing of the hundreds of thousands worth of goods which are on their way, and doomed to meet a similar fate, since it would be impossible to send back goods made to a certain specified pattern and consigned to a specified place, in case of any sudden application of this law to the country, so as to alter them in accordance with the law. The situation is the more serious from the fact that Austria-Hungary manufactures goods only to order, which orders it sometimes takes months to execute; from this would result further enormous losses, for the goods would probably be half manufactured, the manufacturers still fearing confiscation in case of their being completed and sent. The orderer of the goods in India would not be the loser, for he could truly plead that he never received the goods, while the manufacturer dare not make any alterations in the goods on his own responsibility, as he is bound to deliver the goods manufactured as per order. His position, therefore, is awkward and unenviable, as he is bound to lose either way. It is well then for all manufacturers to take warning of the dangers threatening their trade with British Colonies in case the Merchandise Marks Act be applied as is contemplated." In other words, things are to be made too warm in for continental importers.

AN application was made yesterday to the High Court, on behalf of Hanmantrao Ragavendra Rao; who was sentenced last month by Mr. G. W. Vidal, District Magistrate of Poona, to two years' simple imprisonment with a fine of Rs. 2,000, for a transfer to the High Court of the appeal which he has made to the Sessions Court at Poona from Mr. Vidal's decision. It was alleged that the transfer would be to the general convenience of the parties, that it would save the applicant much trouble and expense, that every judicial officer in Poona would be unconsciously biassed against him under the circumstances; and that Mr. Candy, the Sessions Judge of Poona, had to a certain extent a bias in the case, as he had made an investigation into certain allegations against Mr. Arthur Crawford. This last statement was denied in an affidavit made by Mr. Little, Solicitor to Government, the simple fact being that Mr. Candy had directed one Dada Phatak to go to Mr. Lee-Warner, Secretary to Government, who had made an enquiry regarding the man. Mr. Justice Birdwood and Mr. Justice Parsons, who heard the application, rejected it.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

RUSSIA AND AUSTRIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 7.

The Russian Press are greatly displeased at the speeches made by the Emperor William and the Emperor Francis Joseph at Vienna, and say that the same will tend to bring on troubles instead of appeasing the feelings which exist in Russia.

ALLAHABAD NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 8.

It is understood that Dr. Thompson, from Bombay, will succeed Dr. Madden, as Surgeon-General with her Majesty's Forces in India.

THE HAZARA FIELD FORCE.

A telegram, dated Kotkai village, 7th Oct., says that the telegraph wire was cut yesterday by the enemy, who continue to fire incessantly into our camp.

The reconnaissance on the heights yesterday, by the 4th Punjab Infantry, showed Maidan, the Hindustani stronghold, to be entrenched.

There is no sign so far of General McQueen. The wounded are doing well.

A telegram from camp Kaim Galli, dated 7th Oct., says that General McQueen, with 3rd column, moved yesterday down the spur towards Seri. The road was most difficult, and had to be made all the way to render it practicable. The enemy on the flanks kept up a continual fusilade, our casualties being three men of the Sussex Regiment wounded, one of 15th Sikhs killed, and five wounded.

The enemy fired into our camp all night, but did no harm. This morning the force retraced its steps to the main ridge. The enemy followed up our rear guard, composed of some of the 14th Sikhs and a few of the Sussex Regiment under Colonel Sunderland. Our retirement was necessarily slow, owing to the steepness of the road causing continual checks among the baggage animals. The men of the Sussex made some splendid shooting accounting for many of the enemy, notwithstanding the cover afforded by the trees and brushwood.

Our loss was three killed of the 14th Sikhs, and two of the same Regiment wounded. The Sussex had no casualties. Both 2nd and 3rd columns are now concentrated on the ridge extending from Akhund Baba to Kaim Galli, and will possibly be halted for two days awaiting the arrival of supplies from Agror. Water is very scarce everywhere, and the baggage animals had none yesterday.

News has been received from the 1st column, on Chittabat, to the effect that an action took place yesterday morning, the Fusiliers and 3rd Sikhs capturing the Dodar Peak between Chittabat and Machai, and killing several of the enemy. Our loss was two of the 3rd Sikhs wounded. Seri and the adjoining villages had been fired by the villagers themselves.

The 4th column reports the enemy to be in position in the neighbourhood of Kotkai.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 8.

Reconnoitring was continued yesterday, and the parties, on retiring, were hotly followed up by the enemy. The loss on our side was six killed and three wounded.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RIFLE MEETING.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 8.

The Bombay Presidency Rifle Meeting was opened this evening punctually at five o'clock. Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, attended by the whole of the officers of the head-quarters Staff of Poona District and nearly the whole of the officers of the Garrison, were present. Immediately on alighting his Royal Highness proceeded to inspect the numerous competitors assembled, who were drawn up in a three-sided square with the band of the Royal Fusiliers formed up in rear of the centre face.

After minutely inspecting the competitors His Royal Highness proceeded to address them. He alluded to the absence of the East Yorkshire Regiment and the Carabiniers, the former of whom carried off the squad trial stakes for seven years in succession; and the latter who were unable to compete owing to being under orders for England on the 25th instant.

The Hyderabad Contingent, he said, was well represented, sending representatives from no less than two Cavalry and five Infantry Regiments. The third Hyderabad Contingent Cavalry sends four teams to compete for the Wantage prize. A new match has been added to the prospectus, the prize of Rs. 100 being given by his Highness the Chief of Mudhol. This match is similar to the Wantage, being open to officers of all arms of the service. Another feature in the prize line is the presentation of a Silver Challenge Cup, given by the 23rd Bombay Infantry, in commemoration of a native officer of the Regiment who was killed on active service in Burma.

The four Volunteer Corps of this presidency have generously combined, and offered a cup to be competed for by teams of all arms. As an instance of the interest taken by the Volunteers of this presidency in rifle shooting may be mentioned Captain Rosseter's invention of a ringing bull's-eye attached to the pool-targets, as well as a model of a range and bullet catcher, cleverly made by Sergeant W. Fry of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers. The approximate amount of prizes to be awarded is Rs. 12,160 exclusive of cups, medals, and merchants' prizes. The present meeting, as regards number of competitors, entries and prizes, far exceeds those of any former gathering since the first formation in 1871.

After the speech every one proceeded to the centre tent, to witness the firing of the first shot by her Royal Highness the Duchess of Connaught, who fired from a fixed rest laid by Conductor Perkins, Head Overseer of the Small Arms Ammunition Factory. Her Royal Highness scored a bull's eye amid vociferous applause.

An interesting match then followed which created a deal of speculation as to the relative merits of the Gardner Gun, and the Martini-Henri, the former being worked by a party of [illegible] Sergeants of the Royal Fusiliers and Durham Light Infantry; the Martini team being composed of 20 men of the Durhams, who scored 76 hits out of 151 rounds as against 30 hits out of 90 by the Gardner.

This concluded the opening proceedings, after which their Royal Highnesses as well as his Excellency the Governor and Lady Reay, who were also present, proceeded to inspect Captain Rossetor's model targets and several foreign rifles as used by the Continental nations. The band of the Royal Fusiliers played a choice selection of music during the evening.

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

MADRAS, Oct. 8.

It is settled that on the retirement of the Hon. Master in January, Mr. Garstin will be appointed junior member of the Council.

KILLED BY EXPLOSION.

Twenty-five persons have been killed by explosion of gunpowder at a village festival, near Chidambaram.

NATIONAL CONGRESS MEETING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PESHAWAR, Oct. 7.

Mr. Bhimjee explained the aims and objects of the National Congress at a public meeting held at Radhakishen's Sirdar, Mr. Mohamed Akbarkhan, of the Wazeer family, presiding. The meeting was attended by the nobility and gentry of the Mussulman and Hindu communities of Peshawar. Three cheers for the Empress, the Viceroy, and the Congress were given.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, Oct. 6.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kerbella, arrived here from Bombay and Karachi this afternoon.

SUEZ, Oct. 6.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Sinclair arrived here this morning.

ADEN, Oct. 8.

The Italian mail steamer Domenico Balduino, which left Bombay on the 1st instant, evening, arrived here to-day, at 6 p.m.

ZANZIBAR, Oct. 8.

H. H. the Sultan of Zanzibar's steamer Avoca, left here for Bombay on the 6th instant.

PENANG, Oct. 8.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Khiva, left here for Bombay, at 8 a.m., to-day.

Oct. 7.

The Italian steamer Bisagno, left here for Bombay to-day.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 6.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 7-16
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 4½d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	97¼
3 per cent. French Rentes	82¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67¼
4½ per cent. „	71½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	104¾
Bar Silver	43

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, Oct. 7.

10 p.m.	79·1

MONDAY, Oct. 8.

6 a.m.	77·4
10 a.m.	83·0
2 p.m.	85·2
4 p.m.	84·4

It is now definitely settled that Lord Lansdowne will sail from Brindisi, on November 19, by the P. and O. Company's steamer Ganges, his lordship, family and suite sailing together. He will land at Bombay, and take over the government in Calcutta from Lord Dufferin about December 10. Lord Lansdowne, who has returned to England from visiting his Irish estates, goes to Balmoral early next month, and will there "kiss hands" on appointment. It is probable that he will spend some time at Balmoral.

Prince Eddie, *Truth* says, will not go to India to join the Staff of the Duke of Connaught at Bombay, as was originally arranged; but will continue with the 10th Hussars at York, to which regiment he has been already attached for three years.

Prince Adolphus of Teck has left Portsmouth in the troopship Crocodile for Bombay, on his way to join the 17th Lancers, at Lucknow. The Duke and Duchess of Teck, who are residing at Richmond, went down to Portsmouth to see their son off.

Sir Henry Drummond-Wolf is not likely to remain at Teheran very long, says *Truth*, and it is exceedingly probable that he will be asked to succeed Lord Carrington as Governor of New South Wales.

Lord and Lady Jersey will leave England on or about the 20th inst. for a visit to India, where they will spend the winter. Lord Jersey's present intention is to pass some time in Cairo and Palestine on his way home in the spring.

Colonel the Hon. R. Talbot, C.B., has left London on a tour through Russia, Central Asia, and Persia to India.

Sir Charles and Lady Dilke, says *Truth*, are to leave Karachi with the Commander-in-Chief in India, for Quetta, on November 6, reaching Quetta on the 8th, when they will visit the new frontier fortifications and the Khojak Tunnel. From Quetta, Lady Dilke will return by rail, and go round to join Lady Roberts at Simla, whilst the remainder of the party will ride across the mountains to Dera Ghazi Khan, reaching there about the 21st. Thence they travel by rail to Peshawar. They will then ride to Lundi Kotal through the Khyber Pass, and about the 29th they will leave Peshawur for Hoti Murdan, Nowshera, and the Attock positions; and, having meanwhile been joined by the ladies of the party, they go on to Rawul Pindi, where a large force will be assembled. The whole party will leave Rawul Pindi on the return journey to the South-East at the latest on December 10.

Lord and Lady Galway start for India shortly, and they intend to be away till May next.

"Lord Binning", *Atlas* remarks, "being about to be relieved of his duties as A-D.-C. to Lord Dufferin, has managed to secure an appointment on the staff of the Indian Frontier Expedition. He is one of the keenest of soldiers; he was seconded in the Blues when he went out to India at the beginning of the year. Whether he will return to his regiment or secure a renewal of his staff service is not known, but certain it is that if there is any real work to be done in the fighting line, he will be in it, if he can. The Household Cavalry had not much of a chance until lately, but now that they have got their opportunity they seem determined to make the best use they can of it. With men like Lord Binning amongst them, they can scarcely be twitted with being feather-bed soldiers."

The Emperor William has given orders that the public celebrations of the victory at Sedan are to cease. It was high time, observes a home paper, that this annual jubilation over France was brought to an end, and the Emperor has acted very wisely, and his decision meets with the hearty approval of all sensible Germans.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Sept. 21.

The all too brief respite from the wordy warfare of our politicians has come to an end, and before the present month is out, the fighting will be as fierce as ever. Mr. Chamberlain prides himself on being "the first to open the political discussion of this autumn," which is hardly complimentary to the Duke of Rutland, whose speech at the Cutlers' Feast was, to say the least, quite as authoritative and much more original than the orations with which the companion of the gentlemen of England has favoured his Unionist friends at Bradford this week. Some allowance must be made for the impatience manifested by that portion of the audience of Wednesday night who did not agree with Mr. Chamberlain's views, but I hear from a person who was present that the right hon. gentleman seemed depressed. It is supposed that the nature of the proceedings of the Special Commission on Monday, and the release of Mr. John Dillon affected Mr. Chamberlain's spirits, but if he really was not so buoyant and confident as usual, the cause might, perhaps, more appropriately be attributed to the coldness with which his allies have received his elaborate preface to the reprinted articles of the *Birmingham Post*. The *Times*, from the peculiar position it occupies, is obliged to deal tenderly with Mr. Chamberlain, but even it has some difficulty in restraining its feelings. The *Standard*, which is not under the same necessity of disguising its thoughts, sneers at the "constructive fancy of the Birmingham Essayist," and plainly cautions him against the consequences of yielding to the temptation to play a game of his own. In his subsequent speech, Mr. Chamberlain showed that the rebuke was not altogether thrown away. Still he could not help putting his foot into it. Although he was unsparing in his professions of fidelity to the Alliance, he went out of his way to boast of the preponderating influence exercised by himself as a Radical Unionist in the counsels of the administration. He might have known that this would not please the Conservatives, whom he relegates to an inferior position; and the *Standard*, in its article this morning, reflects the talk that is very prevalent to-day at the Carlton. A few more speeches like that delivered yesterday at the breakfast of the Bradford Liberal Unionist Association and the Conservative rank-and-file would cast off a yoke which many of them feel to be already sufficiently burdensome. There is a limit to their endurance, as the *Standard* hints when it reminds Mr. Chamberlain that one result of the coalition between the Conservatives and the Dissentient Liberals has been the carrying into law of ideas by no means palatable to the Tory party as a whole, or perhaps to the majority of the party. "If the dissatisfaction," we are assured, "found little vent in words, the motive for silence was far less the instinct of allegiance to the Conservative leaders than the recognition of the fact that the innovations were proposed in deference to the wishes of the Liberal Unionists." Nor will the Liberal Unionists relish the further remark of the Ministerial organ that in one or two instances, in which the Government committed what every one now sees to be blunders, they were acting against their own better judgment under pressure from the Liberal Unionists.

Everybody is talking about Mr. Caine's curiously *mal a propos* contribution to the Bradford Conference. It certainly was a singular thing for him to admit that, according to an estimate of his own, there are 300,000 Liberal Unionists in the United Kingdom at the present time, when there were admittedly 381,205 at the last general election. Mr. Caine must have forgotten for the moment that the majority against the Liberals in 1886 was only 76,270. If the Liberals were quicker at taking advantage of such damaging admissions as that so naively made by the artless Mr. Caine, the hon. member for Barrow would probably before this have wished that he had arranged for his departure to India a month earlier. Possibly if we were nearer a general election than most people think we are, Mr. Caine's figures would not have excited so little comment. Mr. Schnadhorst's private opinion, I hear, is that there will not be an appeal to the country for two years to come, but this assumption is, of course, based upon the foundation that the present condition of politics remains practically unaltered.

The more impetuous of the Liberal journalists are making rather too much of the advantages gained by the Irish members at the preliminary sitting of the Special Commission at the beginning of the week. They do not make sufficient allowance for the somewhat awkward position in which Mr. Graham, the *Times* counsel, was placed by the unexplained absence of his leader. Still it must be confessed that the defendants in O'Donnell *vs.* Walter and another did not come out of the ordeal so well as their friends anticipated. Embarrassed as Mr. Graham undoubtedly was in the sharp colloquy which he had with the President of the Commission, more surprising perhaps than the refusal of the learned gentleman to admit that the *Times* had made charges against Mr. Parnell and some of his colleagues is it to find that journal "cooking" its report of the proceedings. If the word "specific" instead of "substantiate" had occurred once only, it might have been put down to an error committed by the reporter in the hurry of transcribing his shorthand notes, but in the circumstances it is hard to believe that the mistake was accidental. We know, some of us from personal observation, that the *Times* is not above manipulating occasionally its reports of political speeches, but I do not know that it is a worse offender in this respect than its contemporaries; and, as a rule, the manipulation is perfectly harmless. It cannot be said that they have not had some ground for provocation, but it is a pity, in the interests of journalism, that a section of the Liberal papers, instead of confining themselves to political issues, should trouble themselves so much about the alleged falling-off of the advertisements in the *Times*, and its dwindling circulation. Supposing, as is confidently assumed in certain quarters, apparently on no other ground than the results of the preliminary sitting, that the *Times* will emerge from the inquiry utterly discredited, it is surely a little absurd to imagine that Mr. Walter will be driven into the Insolvency Court. If the case goes against the *Times*, and it is involved in crushing expenditure, the wealthy classes who form the bulk of its readers would come forward to indemnify their favourite newspaper for the losses it had incurred in what they would naturally consider a good cause. A good deal of astonishment is expressed, not only among Liberals, at the acceptance of a brief by the Attorney-General to appear for the *Times*. Although he is acting within his rights many Conservatives think that after what has happened, it would have been wiser of Sir Richard Webster to abstain from taking part in what is virtually a political prosecution of his opponents. But after all the *Times* must be represented by somebody, and one eminent Q. C. is almost as good as another. It is not every lawyer who is or can afford to be so indifferent to pecuniary considerations as Sir Henry James appears to be, and surely if his political leaders did not object to the Attorney-General taking the handsome retainer offered him by the *Times*, it is unreasonable to blame him. I have heard people say: "It will injure the *Times* as well as the Government." Well, if that is the case, one would have expected the Liberal papers to be praising rather than abusing the principal Law Officer of the Crown for what he has done.

The release of Mr. Dillon came as a surprise to everybody. Mr. O'Brien, judging from his speech to the Vandeleur tenants at Tullyreine yesterday, is anxious to occupy the cell in Dundalk prison, just vacated by Mr. Dillon. There is some reason for the belief that the Government anticipated an order being made on Monday by the Special Commission for the discharge of Mr. Parnell's principal lieutenants, and Sir C. Russell more than hinted in the course of his argument that Mr. Balfour would not be sorry if he were relieved of the responsibility of detaining so sickly a man as Mr. Dillon in custody.

In the *Times* of to-day, you will find some particulars respecting an interview, lasting over three hours, which took place at Hawarden last Saturday, between Mr. Gladstone and Nawab Mahdi Ali, of Hyderabad, and also a leading article of a rambling character thereon. The narrative, I think you will say, is interesting rather than important, but in any case it is worthy of record. Two passages in [illegible] should [illegible] occasion for special interest in India [illegible] the conversation. His Highness the Nizam will, no doubt, appreciate the kindly remarks made by the aged statesman concerning his loyalty, and the evidence which he has given of his good will towards the Paramount Power. Probably, the Nizam's pleasure will be heightened when Mahdi Ali tells his royal master on his return of the abounding courtesy and winsomeness with which Mr. Gladstone conveyed his compliments. Certainly, the old man's manner greatly impressed the Nawab. On the other hand, what will your reformers say of the fresh proof which the narrative affords that in regard to political questions Mr. Gladstone never deals with more than one at a time, that he is quite oblivious of all save the pet subject which possesses him? I suspect they will answer, would that it were our subject which possessed him! It is almost comical in view of the wide discussion there has recently been in this country and still is in newspapers the ex-Premier sees every day, that Mr. Gladstone should positively not know whether the aims of the Congress are social or political! His remarks on this point are singular, but it must be remembered, he distinctly states, that he has not had time to make himself acquainted with the subjects dealt with by the Congress. There is, from the Indian's point of view, a great falling-off in Mr. Gladstone since 1858, when Mountstuart Elphinstone, one of the most famous of Bombay's Governors, said on 30th April, in that year, in a letter to Sir Edward Colebrooke:—"It is most astonishing, considering how much our safety depends on the contentment of our Indian dependents, that in all the late discussions there has not been a single speaker of note, except Gladstone, who has laid the least stress on this part of the subject." Before concluding this paragraph I may add that Mahdi Ali definitely leaves England on Oct. 4. Latterly, he has not been well, his lung affection of thirteen years' standing being revived by the north-east wind we are now having. He is not, however, really ill, and a short stay he is about to make in Bournemouth will probably put him in good form, and send him from England in very good health and spirits.

One of the worst forms of monopoly is revealing itself in England, after having had a successful course in the United States. I refer to the so-called "Trusts," whereby certain industries are obtained by small parties having command of large sums of money, who control production and run up prices as the "Trustees" please,—say until each person in it makes as good a thing out of it as an average Deccan Mining concessionaire has done out of the concession. The evil is so great in the States that both parties are pledged to legislation against Trusts. I mention this because you in India are likely to hear a good deal respecting the latest Trust formed in this country. It deals with salt. Millions sterling were wanted. There is so much capital available here that the amount required was subscribed two or three times over. Salt has lately been sold (the salt-owners say) at unremunerative prices. All the sources of production have now been obtained by one group of owners, and, as soon as they get firmly in possession, they intend trebling or even quadrupling the price of salt. Seeing that you take 400,000 tons of English salt for consumption in India every year, it is apparent that you are not altogether uninterested in the doings of this Cheshire syndicate. I think I am right in believing that imported salt is too high-priced for consumption among the masses of India, and that its use is confined to the dietary of the well-to-do. Consequently, your salt difficulty is not likely to be seriously affected by the Trust. And, after all, a commodity which is taxed to at least eleven hundred times its value is not likely to be much affected, so far as consumption is concerned, by an increase of three hundred per cent. in its prime value. If only you had a few "enterprising" speculators in Indian commercial circles, what lakhs of rupees might be made out of such an opportunity!

The assassination of Major Barttelot has excited much discussion, partly because the British mind is just now set upon Africa as a possible market for our over-produced stocks of manufactured goods. Much sympathy is felt with Sir Walter Barttelot, M.P., a Tory member who has as many friends almost among Liberals as among Tories. But there is not so much sympathy for the Major himself. With every disposition to suspend judgment as to how far, in his treatment of his followers, he may have been himself responsible for the sad fate which has overtaken him, so much evidence is forthcoming from trustworthy sources as to the cruelties practised or winked at in Central Africa, that much shaking of heads takes place, and not a little moralizing is indulged in. If English people are not humanitarian now, as much as their fathers were two generations ago, when it was discovered that the negro was a man and a brother, they are nothing. As a matter of fact the humanitarianism is greater. We think less of the extension of the Empire and more of the condition of those we rule. At least our "talk" is thus-wise. Mr. Gladstone, in his interview with Mahdi Ali, said no more than the truth when he remarked that there is a growing approximation among all politicians to the feeling which consists in strict adherence to the notion that the presence of the English in India was only justifiable in so far as it was for the good of that country. This being so, you can imagine the horror caused by the Manyuema cannibal stories, those cannibals and man and women stealers being in British pay and under British officers. If annexation and new markets cannot be carried out or obtained at a less fearful cost, such expeditions, the majority are beginning to say, had better cease. This, as I have said is the talk. But it does not represent the real feeling. In a real struggle for survival woe to the weaker!

Perhaps the most interesting feature of this week's contribution to our great metropolitan sensation is a letter in the *Times* signed "S. G. O." (initials of Lord Sidney Godolphin Osborne—once so familiar to readers of the *Times*, but absent so long that many of us thought him dead) dealing with festering sores of humanity and making a startling suggestion as to the murderer. "S. G. O." with the French King, says, *cherchez la femme*, and broaches the theory that a woman was the murderer. The guess, I venture to think, is not a good one. From the medical evidence it seems clear that the perpetrator was a man of most perverted ideas and possessing a frightfully-diseased mind. But, if I cannot agree with S.G.O.'s theory as to the sex of the murderer, I am in accord with him in what he says of the hideous conditions of life which exist in the slums of all our great cities. The Rev. Mr. Barnett, Vicar of Whitechapel, declares that the area of special degradation is small. I doubt it. Read Miss Beatrice Potter's article—(Miss Potter, you know, is Mr. L. Courtney's sister-in-law)—"A Work-girl's Diary" in the current *Nineteenth Century*. That communication, I hold, reveals an amount of depravity truly appalling. The lax morality of the Eastern Alsatia is to be matched by equal bestialness and lawlessness in the north-western slums, as witness the comparatively recent gang-murders and outrages near Regent's Park. No, we have some frightful sores in our body-politic, side by side with a condition of things which for comfort and happiness England has never known. As for the Whitechapel murders the police seem as far from a clue as ever. I am beginning to think the clue will never be found.

ARRIVAL OF H. H. THE GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

Yesterday morning H. H. The Gaekwar of Baroda, accompanied by Mr. Elliott, the Revenue Settlement Officer, Baroda, H. H. Samputrao, Dr. Batookram, and a few followers, arrived in the harbour by the P. and O. mail steamer s.s. Shannon. Col. Jackson, Acting Agent to the Governor-General at Baroda, Dewan Luximon Jugurnath, Mr. Pestonjee Dorabjee Khundallawalla, Private Secretary to the Gaekwar, and Balla Saheb Maney, brother to H. H. Ranee Jumnabai, left in a steam-launch for the mail steamer, and escorted His Highness to the Apollo Bunder, where he arrived at 6-30 a.m. On landing he was received by Messrs. Ghellabhoy Hurridass, Rustomjee Pestonjee Billimoria, Sewjeebai Nuthoo and other Baroda merchants. His Highness's Bombay agent, Rao Bahadur Bhaskarao Balkrishnaji Pitale was absent through indisposition. His Highness then drove in a carriage-and-four belonging to H. H. Aga Khan to the bungalow of that gentleman at Malabar Hill, where His Highness has put up during his temporary stay in Bombay. The arrival of His Highness was private, and [illegible] guard of honour and [illegible]. His Highness left for Baroda by the [illegible] evening.

NEWS FROM MUSCAT.

A correspondent writes to us from Muscat:—

About a month ago it was rumoured in Bombay that Syed Abdul Aziz, brother of the late Sultan Syed Toorkey, intended going with a large force to Muscat, with a view of seizing the *gadee* from the possession of the present Sultan, Syed Fashan. But on good authority, we are glad to know that the rumour has proved only a nightmare, though the report of it caused a panic among the merchants of Muscat to a certain extent. Instead of Syed Abdul Aziz invading Muscat, we find from the latest news by the last mail, that his father-in-law and chief supporter, the powerful Salay, had duly recognised Syed Fashan as the ruler of Muscat, and paid the usual congratulations.

Instead of being invaded, his Highness the Sultan Fashan is seated himself more firmly on the *gadee* by the following act. Syed Ebrahim, the Governor of Rustake, was attempting to become independent, but his Highness the Sultan immediately started with a force of 8,000 men, to punish him. This bold step had a very salutary effect, so much so, that all the neighbouring chiefs and subjects, admiring the spirit of Syed Fashan, thronged in numbers to pay him their respect and congratulations and joined his flag. This turn of affairs thwarted the attempts of the rebel Governor Syed Ebrahim, who has taken refuge in the Fort of Rustake, which is now besieged by the force of the Sultan, and it is likely that Syed Ebrahim must have surrendered by this time.

THE EXAMINATION IN MEDICINE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—It is with the greatest sorrow that I have to ask your sympathy as regards the most disastrous result of the second Examination in Medicine declared this afternoon. It is a real tragedy in the annals of the University results to see only nine students pass out of sixty-two sent up. With all the teaching in the college, and with all the hard work of the students, it is entirely discouraging to see such a result. Without fear of contradiction we can boldly say that nothing but the overstrictness of the examiners is at the bottom of this. We wish that men like Mr. Nanabhai Haridass and other sympathizing men like yourself would raise your voice against this grievance.

A SUFFERER.

Oct. 8.

THE LONDON MURDERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I daresay it has struck many more than myself that the murderer, who has thrown London into a panic of horror, by the hideous assassinations he has carried out, is a person driven frantic by injury received at the hands of the "unfortunate" class. It is possible, however, that there may be a psychological explanation of the murders. You are aware that not only did the curious, and, in many respects, hideous story of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde, by Mr. R. L. Stevenson, create a very considerable sensation; but that the sensation has been recently revived by a dramatic presentation of the story. You may remember, too, that Dr. Jekyll, when in the form of Mr. Hyde, had an uncontrollable desire to spring upon and unmercifully slay, with every circumstance of atrocity, any one who happened to cross his path; and the sudden murder of the old gentleman (I forget the name) is one of the most powerful passages of the book. I do not think my suggestion is worth much, but I for one can imagine without difficulty a man of weak or distorted mind so worked on by this portraiture of the devilish Hide as in the end to imitate him in actual conduct. That men thus impressionable exist is very well known, and nothing is more common than for one great crime to bring forth a score of would-be imitators. I suppose the desire for notoriety at any price, howsoever frightful, is at the bottom of conduct, which thus fitfully reminds us there is still a good deal of savagery underlying civilization.

Oct. 8. L.

SIR SALAR JUNG AND THE CONGRESS.

Sir Salar Jung has addressed a letter to Sir Syed Ahmed on the subject of the Indian Patriotic Association, with the objects of which he expresses the fullest sympathy. The text of the letter, which is dated, Poona, 1st Oct., is as follows:—

My dear Sir Syed Ahmed,—I have to acknowledge with thanks your letter setting forth the nature and aims of the Indian Patriotic Association. I feel highly gratified at being elected a patron of the Association, and I take this opportunity of expressing my cordial approval of the energetic and timely steps which you have taken to counteract the mischievous teachings of the body, which has arrogated to itself the title of the Indian National Congress. That the Congress in question is a truly national or representative association, no one acquainted with the elements composing it, or the objects which it has set before itself, can for a moment believe. Indeed, a representative body is in the present day, at any rate, utterly inconceivable, when one considers the heterogeneous population of India, with its diversities of creed, custom, character, and traditional sympathies, and antipathies. Whether it will become a possibility in the future we need not here stop to inquire. What we have to deal with is the present, and in the present what do we find? A Government, which—whatever may be its shortcomings—is beyond doubt not only far superior to any that the land has ever had under former rulers, but which is decidedly superior to most of those now existing in what are universally admitted to be the advanced countries of the West. For, in which of the countries of Europe does the subject enjoy greater liberty of speech and action; in how many is he more lightly taxed, and where are his rights better protected by law, or greater toleration manifested towards his religion and social usages than in India? The agitators forget that the Government of India, as at present constituted, is no crude and novel experiment in administration, but is the outcome of historical circumstances and years of earnest, philanthropic, and thoughtful elaboration, while the long interval of peace, which the country has enjoyed under a just and impartial rule, has afforded opportunities for the development of a condition of prosperity, which, we may be sure, is fully appreciated by the immense majority of the people.

We have it on high authority that the evils which men do live after them, and it is a matter of sincere regret that that this unfortunate agitation should have gone the length it has done; for even should the movement, which as you know is not quite spontaneous, die out, the pamphlets, catechisms, and tracts now being sown broadcast by the emissaries of the Congress are not likely to be wholly without effect, and the least of the evils to be appreciated from this misguided and misleading propagandism is the fostering of a spirit of discontent and restlessness amongst the masses which may hereafter give serious trouble to the Government.

It is gratifying, however, to find that the numbers of Mahomedans of high culture and social position have refused to countenance the Congress from the first, while others who had joined it, without full consideration, withdrew, after a closer scrutiny had revealed to them the true character and tendency of the movement, to which they had given their adhesion. The power of the Government of India, and, in particular, its ability to act with promptitude and energy in times of emergency, depend entirely upon the centralization of authority. Those Mahomedans who have studied the history of the Mussulman dynasties that formerly held sway in India, are fully cognizant of this fact, and to them as well as to numbers of their enlightened Hindoo brethren the demands and pretensions of the Congress must appear dangerous and impracticable. For the nature of the Indians, and for that matter of most Oriental people, is averse to sudden and violent changes of any kind. What they have been accustomed to; what they have contentedly lived under for years, to that they will adhere persistently. They have a settled, and to some extent a natural and wholesome, repugnance to the unsuitable, the unknown, and the untried. If political experiments are looked upon with suspicion in Europe, they are infinitely more unpopular here. Exotic notions regarding the Parliamentary form of Government are not likely to take root in India until our circumstances and conditions approach more nearly to those existing in England, and this is not to be expected for many years to come. The great majority of the people of this country know nothing of the theories of representative institutions which appear to be the stock-in-trade of the Congress. Wishing you every success in the useful and patriotic movement which you have initiated, and in promoting which I feel confident that you will have the assistance and the best sympathies of all who understand the real interest and necessities of India, whatever be their creed or nationality.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

The Municipal Corporation met yesterday afternoon, when the Hon. Mr. R. M. Sayani presided, and the following members were present:—Dr. Thomas Blaney, Surgeon-Major G. Waters, Messrs. J. R. Duxbury and A. M. Gubbay, Majors G. W. Martin and H. O. Selby, Messrs. E. R. Frechers, Grattan Geary, R. Gilbert, Colonel G. L. C. Merewether, Messrs. C. F. Underwood, Abdulla Meherally Dharamsi, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Damodar Thakersi Muljee, Dossabhoy Framjee, Ekanath Raghunath Narayen Khote, Fazulbhoy Visram Jalbhoy, and Ardeseer [illegible], Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart.; Messrs. Jamsetjee Palloonjee Kapadia, Javerilal Umiashunker Yajnik, Kaikhusro Nowrojee Kabrajee, Kavasjee Dady Limjee, Kavasjee Meherwanjee Shroff, Mahomed Hussein Hakim; Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, Messrs. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Naorojee Beiramjee Suntook, Narayen Ganesh Chandavarkar, the Hon. P. M. Mehta, Messrs. Purshotum Munguldass Nathoobhoy, Raghunath Narayen Khote, Shivjee Dhurumsey, Tribhowandas Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Tribhowandas Vurjeewandas and Vandrawundas Purshotumdas.

ADDRESSES TO LORD LANSDOWNE AND LORD DUFFERIN.

In accordance with a notice he gave, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy proposed the formation of a committee to draw up addresses to the Marquis of Lansdowne and Lord Dufferin. In doing so, he said: Mr. President and Gentlemen,—In proposing the motion of which I have given notice, which will be seconded for your acceptance by my friend Mr. Chandarvakar, I feel that it is not necessary to trouble you with any lengthened observations, for the presentation of addresses of welcome to the distinguished personages who come to this country to undertake the exalted and responsible office of Viceroy and Governor General is a matter of principle which may almost be described as being one that has become time-honored amongst us. As a rule, it is in Bombay that these exalted personages first set foot on the soil of India, and it behoves this Municipality, as the representatives of a vast, and, I may venture to add, enlightened city, to accord the most hearty and loyal welcome to the representatives of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress. And there is the same precedent in regard to the offering of similar tokens of loyalty to those who, after exercising the highest functions of state, take their departure from this port on their return home, of the eminent services rendered to the Crown by the Marquess of Landsowne, the Viceroy-elect, and by the Earl of Dufferin. I need not speak, as without doubt, the subject will be fittingly dealt with in the addresses, which, if my proposal is agreed to you, will hereafter be asked to approve. All that I now submit for your consideration is the propriety and desirability of our following precedents by appointing a committee to prepare the drafts of the two addresses, and leaving it to the meeting to nominate the members I have the honor to propose:—"That a committee be appointed to prepare addresses from the Corporation to the Marquess of Lansdowne and the Earl of Dufferin respectively on the occasion of their Lorship's accession to and retirement from the office of Viceroy and Governor General of India." That the committee consist of the following members:—Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, C.S. I., president, the Hon. Mr. P.M. Metha, Mr. Grattan Geary, the Hon. Mr. V.N. Mundlick, C.S.I., and Colonel Merewether, R.E.

Mr. N. G. Chandavarkar seconded the motion and said: I rise to second this motion, and in so doing will detain the Corporation with but a few remarks, that it seems to me to be necessary to make on this occasion. This motion not only calls upon us to perform a duty which we owe to ourselves, but also to exercise a privilege, for to no other municipal body in India is it given to be the first in welcoming the coming and last in parting with the highest representative in India of our Gracious and Beloved Sovereign. At the same time, I do not wish to lose sight of the fact—on the other hand I wish it to be distinctly remembered by us that our duty and privilege in the presentation of such addresses, as the motion proposes, is of a strictly defined character. As the civic representatives of this city, we are concerned with but one question—and one question alone—and that is the question of local self-government. It does not lie within our province to speak or touch on any other question, and all that this motion calls upon us to do is to remind the Viceroy that is coming and the Viceroy that is departing that the boon of local self-government forms one of the most precious blessings of British rule in India and that no one prizes that boon more highly and tries to realise its responsibilities more sincerely than the Municipal Corporation of Bombay. It is because I look upon the motion in this light that I second it. The Corporation will also allow me to say in those connection that the noble efforts made by the Countess of Dufferin to alleviate the sufferings of Indian womanhood call for our warm acknowledgment, as their efforts relate to a subject falling within the province of local self-government with which—and with which alone—this Corporation is concerned.

At the suggestion of the President, the names of the mover and seconder were added, and the motion was then carried.

HOUSE SULLAGE CONNECTIONS.

Dr. Waters proposed the following motion:—(1) That, as applied for in the Acting Municipal Commissioner's letter No. 10,015, dated 8th instant, that sanction be given to the following arrangements for the construction of house sullage connections in that portion of the Agripada drainage section, which is already provided with sewers. (2) That, subject to the sanction of Government to the raising of a loan of the necessary amount, sanction be given to the making of the said connections at a total cost of Rs. 2,48,642, to the debit of loan charges. (3) That of this amount Rs. 2,08,574 be debited to loan charges, and Rs. 40,068 to be recovered proportionately from the owners of 212 houses now to be connected, which stand in their compound at a distance from the road, being the difference between the average cost of Rs. 229 per ordinary house, and of Rs. 418 per house standing on its own compound. (4) That, pending the raising of a loan, sanction be given to the payment of advances, from surplus cash balance, to be adjusted hereafter to the said loan. In proposing this resolution Dr. Waters said that all the drainage in this district now wanted was the connection of the main sewers with the houses, or rather to speak more properly with the bath rooms of the houses. For the proper working of the drainage there should be first a good supply of water at hand; but before that there should be ample provision made for the removal of the waste water. The requirements of flushing would be augmented by the completion of this connection, as the sullage water, which now saturated the ground, would enter the drains.

Mr. Charles explained at some length the necessity of the early completion of the work. He said that in the district the houses stood as islands in the sewage which had accumulated and continued to accumulate. It was necessary for the health of the residents living there now, and for the preservation of the health of the future generations. He pointed out that the new Tansa scheme would bring into Bombay seventeen millions gallons of water unless they had no means of carrying it away. The more pure water they had the more dirty water they would also have. As it was they had great difficulty now in the Fort, at the Sirdar Mansions, the Apollo Hotel, and other places, where there were no means of carrying away the sullage water, the conditions of things was most terrible. With regard to the financial question of the matter he left it to the Corporation, remarking that if they did not take upon themselves the cost they would force him to pursue the old course of prosecuting the house-owners till they either did the work themselves or paid their own charges.

Dr. Blaney thought it would be a very hard thing to recover the Rs. 40,000, and he strongly recommended the Corporation not to tax the poor people with such a large sum. The speaker, in continuing his remarks, proceeded to inveigh against the want of system in working the drainage scheme. They were called upon in one year to sanction five lakhs of rupees, in another ten, and then in the third year two more. He objected to this mode of doing the work, and begged of them as business men if they committed themselves to a drainage scheme to do it on a certain plan and not piecemeal as they were doing it now. It was quite right, he admitted, to take up districts in which there was a special call for the work, but he could name, and proceeded to do so, several districts as urgently in need of as Agripada was of the house sullage connections, and with larger populations. He proposed as an addition to the motion the following be added after the second paragraph:—

And that before any further grants for sewerage are asked for, the Municipal Commissioner be requested to submit to the Standing Committee a complete scheme of sewerage work ordered, and the districts in which the work is proposed to be taken.

Dr. Waters had no objection to the inclusion of this paragraph in his motion. Dr. Cowasjee, the seconder, however, objected to accept it.

The Hon. Mr. P. Mehta remarked that as the proposal now stood they did not know what the terms were, on which the calculations of the loan were made payable. Was it payable within 40, 50, or 60 years? They might be able to get the loan arranged for 50 years. (Major Selby: "Hear, hear.") He thought that some information of that kind should be before them. He quite understood it would be as Government desired, but he would like to know how it was calculated, and what they were to sanction. He objected to the last para. in the motion as objectionable. It was [illegible] to see first what they had to provide for, and then know the cost. He

found that there was a great tendency to sanction loan, and then pay it in advance from the surplus cash balance. They were overdoing this, and he suggested that they should wait till the loan was sanctioned, and then proceed with the work. There was no special urgency for the work, he would propose as an amendment that the para. r lating to the loan should be rejected. He thought it would serve as a reminder that they should not always go on sanctioning from the surplus cash balance before they knew the terms of the loan. He agreed with Dr. Blaney, in that they should have some connected scheme laid before them, and both the Standing Committee and the Commissioner were actively responsible to see that such a proper scheme was laid before them. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Suntook seconded the rejecting of para. 4 of the original motion.

The Municipal Commissioner explained that the procedure, which was now objected, had been adopted owing to the late and unfavourable time of the year the sanction to take up loans often came from Government. Waiting for sanction meant a further delay probably for several months for a favourable time. With regard to the 60 years question they knew Government refused to sanction a loan for that period. About ten days ago he received a further communication from Government, stating they would not sanction such a loan. Their intentions had been declared over and over again in the most emphatic manner.

Major Selby: Name the occasions.

The Municipal Commissioner replied that this had been done in letters to himself and to the Corporation repeatedly.

Major Martin asked if the Corporation was going to make up its mind to pay the whole cost of house-connections all over Bombay? He was always hearing a discussion on the drainage question; but he could never gather whether the Corporation was going to pay the whole or make the house-owners contribute their share. It was a very serious matter indeed, if they were to accept the principle, that because they paid the cost in a certain portion of the town therefore they had to pay in other quarters. He agreed with Dr. Blaney that they should have some proper system and clear ideas as to what they were going to do. Major Martion thought that para. 3 should be rejected too.

Mr. Geary agreed with Major Martin that they should have clear ideas of the principles on which they were going to proceed in regard to the responsibilities of the Corporation, and the houseowners in regard to the house connections. He remembered that some years ago, when the matter was discussed that it was decided to hold their hands before adopting any rule until an experiment was made in one district to ascertain the difficulties in the way with regard to the distribution of the cost and in the hope that experiments would lead to some method being arrived at. He thought that they had now come to a point when they were in the position to know exactly what would be the probable cost and the actual difficulties to be encountered, and whether the cost would be more suitably apportioned among the rate-payers as a whole or partly on the shoulders of the rate-payers and owners of property. He thought they might be guided by the procedure in England, where in Manchester, when a new street was made, the work was done by the Municipality and the cost was paid by the owner of the property benefited by the improvement. It was a serious thing for them without realizing fully the extent of the burdens they might be inflicting on the rate-payers, to undertake to pay the cost of all the connections in the city. There would be no objection to the distribution of Rs. 40,000 as the system of apportioning the burdens would be found to be very equally balanced. If it was found difficult to recover the amounts it was possible for the Corporation to reconsider its course. With regard to the Hon. Mr. Mehta's remarks in connection with the loans, he thought it was desirable they should know how far they were going in the direction of spending money before the loans were fixed upon. With regard to the controversy respecting the Corporations the 40, 50 or 60 years loan they must practically act as if the matter was settled as the Government of India had repeatedly said they would depart from the rule. It was not in their power to do so. The order came from a higher source. The reasons for such a law the gentleman (Major Selby) on his left laughed, but they were such as he could not appreciate. (Laughter.) Mr. Geary continuing: Mr. President I object to this laughter, and to this gentleman's repeated and unmannerly interruptions. The President having called Major Selby to order, the speaker went on to say that the question had been decided by the only authority to which they could appeal, namely, the Government of India itself. That Government gave these directions to the Government of Bombay and the Government of Bombay transmitted them to the Corporation. Wishing to meet the views of the Corporation the Government of Bombay inserted in the Act, which was now passed. A provision reserving to itself the right to sanction loans and the Bill in that form was sent up to the Government of India. The Government of India sanctioned the Bill on the express proviso that the sanctioning of loans raised by the Corporation and other bodies in Bombay should be left in the hands of itself and not with the Government of Bombay. The amendment which was passed on Saturday last by their own local legislature giving force to that proviso under which the new Act was sanctioned concluded the matter, and in a way expressly to shut out any possibility of loans being longer than forty years. Whether the period of loans would hereafter be raised, or whether the period would not be yet more restricted was a matter of doubt. There were reasons which justified Government, in limiting the unlimited powers of borrowing and throwing forward large burdens on posterity. If it continued there was no reason why loans would not be thrown forward 200,500, or even 999 years. It was not necessary, to point out how objectionable this was. It was essentially desirable that the generation, which received, spent large sums of money should see its way distinctly for repaying them, otherwise a time of overdebtedeness would overtake them, and bring them to an untimely end. It was on these serious considerations that Government have acted and gave its decision. He asked whether it was dignified for the Corporation to carry further a controversy which was closed not only by the Supreme Government but by their own local Legislature. It was a waste of time and undignified to discuss a matter which terminated by law. A calculation on the basis of a 40 years' loan was likely to be a fair one, though it was possibly that in the next two years when Lord Lansdowne was Viceroy they might find the period would be still more restricted.

Dr. Cowasjee, in speaking to the motion, remarked that the Corporation had decided before that it would carry out the drainage work itselfi and meets the cost itself. So it was useless opening the question again, and asked the Standing Committee to reconsider the matter.

Major Selby asked the President, whether the section 109, subsection 8 of the Bill as passed was repealed. The President said it was not.

Mr. Geary observed that the matter had been left absolutely with the Government of India, which had declared it would not sanction more than a 40 years, loan. It was idle, therefore, to suppose that they could go beyond 60 years.

Major Selby said he had not mentioned Mr. Geay's name at all, but he was glad of this further explanation as it enlightened him more on the point. Mr. Grattan Geary, it appeared to him, was more deeply in the confidence of the Government of India than the Government of Bombay, at least so far as they have let the public know. He (Mr. Geary) not only knew what the Governmnt was asked, but he knew they consented to it. He knew what Mr. Charles did not know. He said that the Government of India distinctly said so and so. Now, Major Selby proceeded, the Government of India undoubtedly did say to us in regard to the matter of the recent Tansa loan: You shall not go beyond 40 years. (Mr. Geary: "Hear, hear.") Nobody will be prepared to contest that, not even the editor of the *Bombay Gazette*. (Laughter.)

Mr. Geary: Not or even an Engineer. (Renewed Laughter.)

Major Selby—Not one of these two great authorities—(laughter)—will be prepared to contest that—as a matter of fact the Engineer is not prepared to contest it. (Renewed laughter.) When the Government say in future: Your loans shall not run more than 40 years, the Corporation did not accept that as final, getting down like a whipped dog, but they at once appointed a committee whose report unanimously accepted without a dissentient voice, not even that of the editor of the *Bombay Gazette*, except in the editorials of his newspaper. Continuing, the speaker remarked, that his friend the Hon. Mr. Forbes Adam pointed out that they did not object to the Government of India having certain control over the loans, but all they asked was to lay down a definite principle, and not sanction a 60 years' loan to-day, to-morrow a 40 years, and in Madras a 50 years' loan, (Hear, hear.) The speaker voted for the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta's amendment.

Mr. Chandavarkar thought Government would take into consideration a special case and allow them to make their own conditions if they were approached in the right spirit. The loans they required should be made to extend over sixty years and he hoped the Government of India would have the good sense to comply with their request. Unless they did so, the work could not be carried out.

Mr. Kapadia urged the Corporation not to leap in the dark, and suggested sending the whole matter back to the Standing Committee to be thoroughly sifted and arranged

Mr. Dunbury remarked with regard to the question of gathering the money from house-owner that they should pay for all or pay for none at all.

Dr. Waters then briefly replied, and the President then put the Hon. Mr. Mehta's amendment to the meeting. It was carried, and so was Dr. Blaney's. The original motion without clauses 3 and 4 with Dr. Blaney's amendment added, was then put and carried.

The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday afternoon.

INDIAN RELIEFS.

The Crocodile, Capt. Evans, left Portsmouth on the 19th ult. for India, after having embarked on the previous day the following passengers:—

Maj. Spencer and 71 men of the 1st Dragoon Guards; Lieut. Wilberforce, Second Lieut. Herron, and 36 men of the 2nd Dragoon Guards; Lieut. Mercer and 51 men of the 3rd Dragoon Guards; Capt. Rycroft, Second Lieut. Lempriere, and 59 men of the 7th Dragoon Guards; 31 men of the 7th Hussars; Prince Adolphe of Teak, Second Lieut. Noel, and 47 men, 17th Lancers; Capt. Pigott and 21 men, 21st Hussars, all from Canterbury; Major Fletcher, Lieut. Daniel, and 50 men, 5th Lancers, from Shorncliffe; Col. Rogers and 144 men, 1st Royal Irish Fus., from Lydd; Lieut. James and 126 men, 2nd Northumberland Fus., from Colchester; Second Lieuts. Rattary and Lash and 105 men, 2nd Devonshire, from Aldershot; 95 men, 1st Suffolk, from Aldershot; 103 men, 2nd Royal Sussex, from Aldershot; Second Lieut. Vernon and 155 men, 1st Rifle Brigade, from Woolwich; Qmr. Strachan, 2nd Wiltshire; Maj. Paley, Lieut. Sandwith, and Second Lieut. Grafton, 8th Hussars; Capt. Lampriere, 2nd Middlessex; Second Lieut. De Salvo, 2nd Dublin Fus.; Lieuts. Vigors and Warburton, 2nd Norfolk; Capt. Burke, 2nd Yorkshire L. I.; Lieut. Leslie, 2nd Manchester; Maj. Ommaney, 1st East Kent; Lieut. Menzies, 2nd Wiltshire; Capt. Hunter, 4th Rifle Brigade; Lieut. Franks, 2nd Bedford; Surgeon Brabazon, Bengal Medical Department; Second Lieuts. Cobham and Bennett, 1st Worcester; Lieut. Parker, 3rd King's Rifles; Lieuts. Lane and Fraser, 1st Scottish Borderers; Maj. O'Connell, 2nd Dublin Fus.; Maj. Godfrey, and Capt. Verner; 1st Scottish Borderers; Capt. Jenkinson, 2nd Derbyshire; Second Lieut. MacDonald, 2nd Warwick; Lieut. Fitz-Gibbon, 2nd Manchester; Lieut. Ward, 2nd Inniskilling Fus.; Rev. J. Wilhelm, chaplain; Surgeon-Major Grant and Surgeons Flanagan and Barnes, Medical Staff; and a few miscellaneous details, amounting in the aggregate to 47 officers, 1,126 rank and file, 42 women, and 28 children.

STRANDING OF THE NEPAUL.

The steamer Nepaul, belonging to the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, as already stated went aground shortly after midnight on Sept. 14, on the island of Ratoneau, two miles from Marseilles. The sixty passengers all escaped. The captain dropped down dead from an attack of appolexy, which was no doubt due to the excitement attendant on the accident. The P. and O. Company subsequently received the following telegram from Marseilles:—

"The Nepaul is safely in harbour, and is now unloading part of cargo to allow her to enter dry dock at once. Passangers all well, and will proceed by rail at company's expense to Brindisi to joint the Ballarat, and will thus suffer no detention."

It being reported that Captain Cole, of the Nepaul, committed suicide, the Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* telegraphed to Marseilles to know the whole truth, and the following was the reply:—

"Captain Cole died of cerebral congestion, brought on by the shock and the painful apprehension which he experienced. He was a most popular officer, one of the best men in the P. and O. Company's service, and reputed a good and painstaking seaman. He looked under middle age, and leaves a young wife and two children. On the night on which the vessel ran aground he was very fidgety in port. This particularly showed itself in his anxiety to have the pilot while there was still moonlight, so that the Nepaul could see her way. What moonlight there was did not last long, and it was pitch dark when the vessel was out of the pilot's hands. He had left the vessel perhaps ten or fifteen minutes when the accident happened. It took place as the Nepaul was going at full speed. She struck upon the shelving rocks of the Ratoneau Isle, under Fort Banc. The passengers, who were below, rushed on deck; but the officers were cool and the boats all ready to be lowered, so that the panic was soon allayed. It seems inconceivable that the Nepaul should have steered upon the rocks, and Captain Cole clearly thought so. We could feel that we were not caught in the rocks and in a short time it was observed that the water-line was not where it ought to be. Distress rockets were sent up, and pilot-boats came to our help from Marseilles. A pilot advised backing engines, and then going on a quarter of a mile, to run the Nepaul into a shallow creek. She is a steamer with water-tight compartments, so that the engine was none the worse for the damage done in the forepart. The passengers were landed at the creek, and the injuries looked into. It was found that the hold was full of water. Captain Cole on ascertaining this groaned out, God help me; Despair had turned him as if to stone. A little later he staggered, gasped for breath, and fell down dead. The first lieutenant then took the command, and the body was carried to the deck-cabin. More rockets were sent up and guns fired. A number of tug-boats came from Marseilles early in the morning. One of them took the passengers back, and six were tackled on to the Nepaul, which was tugged stern foremost with her engines reversed into port, and then unloaded and examined by divers. It was found that five ribs were injured. All the passengers' luggage was got out in time to be landed and taken with them by rail to Brindisi, where the company's agent telegraphed for one of its steamers to take them up."

THE INDIAN OFFICER'S RUPEE.

Further correspondence on this subject has been published by the *St. James's Gazette*. We select the following letters:—

Sir,—Is it a fact that the Indian officer suffers from the rate of exchange, even when he remits to England? I think not. Of course he cannot suffer in India, for there the rupee buys as much as ever it did. But will not the rupee buy as much in England as ever it did? It won't buy as much gold, but it will buy as much of all other things on the average. People forget that there has been no depreciation of silver. Silver will buy as much as ever it would. The real change is the appreciation of gold. Gold will buy more silver than formerly; but it will buy more of everything else too. It is commonly admitted that, with reference to commodities generally, gold has appreciated at least 30 per cent. in the last seven years. True, as "M." says, the pension of 1,000 rs. used to be 100*l.* at home, whereas now it is but 70*l.* But, if the 70*l.* will go as far now as the 100*l* did formerly, how is the pensioner worse off? The truth is that the rate of exchange is unimportant, save to those who are under contract to pay or receive a fixed quantity of gold. "M." mistakes when he says the intrinsic value of the rupee is above that indicated by the present rate of exchange. His argument would hold good if silver were a legal tender here. But at present our silver coins are mere tokens.

Another C. E. Writes:—

Sir,—Your correspondent "C. E." has stated our case only too truly; but he only touched the fringe or the grievance Cooper's Hill men are fretting under. For example: Under P. W. No. 18 of 1888 the Government of India were distinctly told that the C.E.'s of the Public Works Department were no longer to be classed as "Uncovenanted Servants." These orders were reluctantly complied with by the Government of India so far as the issuing of a circular to that effect. Yet in the recent official report of the Public Service Commission the words "Uncovenanted Service" are appended to the name of every C.E. examined. This shows the animus that exists against the P.W.D. It is a gratuitous slur on a body of men who are "covenanted" by the promise held out to them inviting them to join Cooper's Hill College. "C.E." also says: "The question arises. How long will parents continue to send their sons to Cooper's Hill when faith is broken by the Government?" &c. Of C.E.'s who passed through Cooper's Hill College and entered the P.W.D. between the years 1875-78 there are still more than sixty who are not permanently promoted to the rank of executive engineer, fourth grade; the pay of which rank is 480*l.* per annum. The expectations of pension held out to them when they joined the service were as follows: If they claim to retire after twenty years' service, a maximum pension of 253*l.* per annum. But at the present price of the rupee this sum is reduced to 166*l.* They will be forced by the rules to retire after twenty-eight years' service, and the expectation held out to them was a pension of 330*l.* annually. This, at the present price of the rupee, is reduced to 208*l.* Is this fair; is it honest? We appeal through the medium of the press to the British public, and tell them (as stated by "C. E.") that if the R.E.'s who join our service are paid their pensions in sterling a like justice and fairness should be meted out to us. We ask for no favour, but for equality.

THE EMPEROR FREDERICK'S DIARY.

The *Deutsche Rundschau*, a monthly German review, publishes in its October number abstracts of the Diary of the late Emperor Frederick, which he kept during the Franco-German war of 1870. Of themselves the extracts are interesting, but subsequent events have rendered them doubly so. Professor Genfken who is responsible for their publication, as our telegraphic columns stated the other day, having been arrested on a charge of publishing State secrets. In this diary (says the Berlin correspondent of the *Daily News*) "not only the events of those days are described with the greatest accuracy, but it appears from it also that the then Crown Prince was the real moving spirit in the foundation of the new empire. The Crown Prince's own words prove that he took by far the greatest part in its creation." The following *resume* is published:—

PRESSING THE RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF IMPERIALISM.

The Diary commences on the 11th of July, 1870, when the candidature of the Hohenzollern Prince for the Spanish throne was being discussed. When it became clear that war was inevitable when returning with his father from the grave of Queen Louise, the then Crown Prince says that war waged under those circumstances must lead to victory. Already, on the 29th of July, he wrote: "My principal thought is now to carry out the Liberal organization of Germany after peace has been secured." After the battles of Weissenburg and Worth, on the 7th of August, he had many conversations with Herr Roggenbach, who was at San Remo when he was ill, on the subject of the future organization of the empire. He then enters: "I stick to what I said—namely, that we could not possibly satisfy ourselves after peace with mere preliminaries for new endeavours towards forming the empire. We are obliged to offer to the German people something perfect and palpable. On the 3rd of September after the surrender of Sedan and the capture of Napoleon, he writes:—"Bismarck came to see me at Donchery. We retain Alsace in the German administration. The idea of the federation of the empire and the re-estabilshment of the imperial dignity had scarcely been thought of. I noticed that he was only inclined to it conditionally, and I took care not to press it upon him, although I was convinced that it must come about. Events are leading towards it, and circumstances cannot be more favourable than they are owing to this victory. On the 30th of September I spoke to the King about the imperial question which was maturing. In the meantime negotiations with the German States have already commenced. The King does not think this question imminent. He referred to the remark of Du Bois-Reymond that imperialism was antiquated; there would be in future in Germany only the King of Prussia and the German duchies. I replied that the three Kings of Saxony, Bavaria, and Wurtemberg force as to take the lead with the imperial title. On alluding to Napoleon his opposition at last became weaker."

URGING PRINCE BISMARCK.

On the 9th of October Prince Bismarck confessed he had not believed that the desire for the imperial crown was so strong in the German people, and that he had made a mistake in 1866 in treating this question with such indifference. The Chancellor seemed discouraged by the attitude of the Southern States, as is shown by the following entry:—"November 14.—In a conversation with Bismarck about the question of unity, he said he wished to get it settled, but, he said, shrugging his shoulders, 'What would you do to the South Germans?' and he asked me whether I wished them to be threatened. I answered, 'Of course. There is no danger. Let us act firmly and imperiously, and you will see that I was right in saying that you were not sufficiently aware of your power." Prince Bismarck protested against threats, saying that they would only drive those States into the arms of Austria. He had when he accepted his post the firm resolve of making war between Austria and Prussia; but he took good care not to speak of it then to his Majesty, but had waited till a suitable occasion presented itself. He in the same way wished now to gain time to see the German question develop itself. The Crown Prince answered that he, who represented the future, could not regard such delay with indifference. It was not necessary to use force. The risk of Bavaria and Wurtemburg daring to join Austria should be taken. Nothing would be easier than to have not only the Emperor proclaimed by a majority of the German Princes, but to have the form of Government sanctioned in agreement with the demands of the German people. That would be pressure which the King of Bavaria could not withstand. Prince Bismarck remarked that the Crown Prince alone entertained such views. It would be better to let the suggestion come from the Reichstag.

AT CLOSE QUARTERS WITH BISMARCK.

On the late Emperor's referring to the views of the Princes of Baden, Oldenburg, Weimar, and Coburg, the Chancellor said that his Majesty's consent would have to be first obtained. The Crown Prince answered that he knew quite well that Prince Bismarck's refusal would be sufficient to make the King hold back. To this the Chancellor replied that the Crown Prince reproached him whilst he knew of other persons who better deserved it. The independence of the King in political matters would have to be considered. The King read himself every important despatch, and even corrected them. He was sorry that the question of the Emperor had been discussed at all, as it would give offence to Bavaria and Wurtemburg. The Crown Prince continues: "I remarked that the Minister of Hesse had proposed it. Bismarck thought my utterances would have a bad effect. He thought that the Crown Prince ought not to express such views. I immediately protested against being forbidden in such a manner to speak especially on such a question. I regarded it as my duty not to let anybody be in doubt about my ideas. Of course his Majesty could say what things I might talk about, or not, if I was not considered old enough to have my own opinions. Bismarck said 'If the Crown Prince orders I will act accordingly.' I replied I had no right to give orders, upon which he declared he would for his part willingly make room for any other personage whom I should deem more suitable to conduct the business, but till then he must adhere to his principles, and act according to the best of his knowledge. We then came to discuss details. I remarked that I had perhaps become excited, but he could not expect me to be indifferent at the neglect of such an important question."

HOW THE GERMAN KINGS WERE COERCED.

This conversation, hovever, bore fruit. We read on the 21st November: "Bismarck said that it had induced him to take it up seriously. He intimated to the German Sovereigns that, should they not offer the Imperial dignity to the King, the North German Parliament would do so. This menace has had its effect." The King of Bavaria offered, in the name of the German Sovereigns, the Imperial crown to the King, and it is worthy of note that the letter he sent was written by Prince Bismarck. This part of the diary destroys all the stories of the magnanimity and national enthusiasm of the German Sovereigns at that time. Many difficulties had still to be removed, and it appears that Prince Bismarck was forced to pay much regard to the jealousies of the Princes. For instance, he had to concede that the title of the new Emperor should not be "Emperor of Germany, but German Emperor." Even the Imperial emblems and standard were the subject of much discussion.

"THE DREAMS OF GERMAN POETRY ARE FULFILLED."

King William, who had grown up in the old Hohenzollern traditions, felt very much taking leave of old Prussia. The Crown Prince pointed to the history of Prussia, and remarked how the Hohenzollerns from being Counts became Kings. He answered, "My son has his whole heart in the new state of affairs, while I do not care about the change." On January 18 the Crown Prince writes: "The hopes of our ancestors, the dreams of German poetry, are fulfilled." He describes, then, in an impressive manner, the coronation, and says "I only feel now a German. I know no difference between Bavarian and Badenese, but I shall by no means interfere with their affairs or deprive them of their individuality." In his happiness he felt some apprehensions about the future. On March 7 he writes: "Even the greatest imprudence will not undo that which is gained. Such experiences as I have had during the last ten years cannot be in vain. I shall have a strong hold over the now united nation, because I shall be the first Sovereign who, without reserve, adheres to constitutional institutions."

The Crown Prince tells how strongly he opposed the bombarding of Paris, and he is proud of the reproach raised against him of being too humane. On every page his admiration and veneration for Count Moltke finds expression. He was also convinced that Alsace and Lorraine had to be taken, but he calls this possession a rather precarious one.

ABOUT THE PRESENT EMPEROR.

On the present Emperor's birthday, the 27th of January, he writes:—"To day is William's thirteen birthday. May he become a thorough, upright, faithful and true man—a real German, who will continue without prejudice in the course which is already begun. Thank God, there is between him and us a natural and hearty relation. We must strive to preserve it, so that he may always regard us as his true and best friends. What hopes are already centred in this child, and what a great responsibility is [illegible] the guidance of his education! The considerations of rank and Berlin Court life, and many other things, impede greatly his education."

The Crown Prince subsequently describes the susceptibilities and reservations of the German States, espicially of Bavaria, which continued to raise objections, but happilly King William became more and more imbued with the idea of the restoration of the Empire. At the same time, negotiations with France concerning an armistice were continued. Bavaria obistinately refused to give her consent to the foundation of the Empire, while all the others believed this difficulty would not be overcome. The Grand Duke of Baden was, however, one of the warmest promoters of German national unity.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

COUNT KALNOKY'S VISIT TO PRINCE BISMARCK.

Count Kalnoky left Vienna on the 16th ult. for Friedrichsruhe on a visit to Prince Bismarck. This visit is said to have no special importance. Some years ago it was arranged between the two statesmen that they should meet once a year. The *Fremdenblatt*, alluding to the Austrian Premier's visit to Friedrichsruhe, says:—

The annual meeting between Count Kalnoky and Prince Bismarck is no longer regarded by any politician as a symptom or precursor of diplomatic action, the general situation rather showing progress on the way to a permanent state of tranquillity. The two statesmen will consider the European situation only from the standpoint of the consolidation of peace, and will reaffirm the complete accord existing between Germany and Austria-Hungary with regard to the fundamental policy of the two empires.

Count Kalnoky reached Friedrichsruhe at noon on the 18th inst., and was met at the railway station by Prince Bismarck, to whose country-house the statesmen at once proceeded:—

The meeting is described as a very cordial one. It is the general opinion in Berlin that the sole object of the meeting at Friedrichsruhe is simply to discuss the international situation in the light of the Austro-German alliance, and not to negotiate a fresh or supplementary agreement of any kind.

The Government press in Germany is mute on the subject of the interview; but the following from the *Cologne Gazette* may be taken to represent the official view of the incident in the Wilhelmstrasse:—

Certainly Russia will always find a place at our table; but she must not make her entrance into the hospitable German house dependent on our showing the door to our best friends. For, on the one hand, confidence in the sincerity and trustworthiness of Russian policy has sunk in Germany to a very low ebb, and, on the other hand, the idea that Germany and Austria must stand together, shoulder to shoulder, in good and evil fortune, has become an absolute article of faith with the German public, and seldom before has any politicial principle been so fully accepted. However violently Germans may dispute among themselves, in accordance with their bad old habit, they are united in this idea. . . . . And thus a hearty welcome is offered to-day by Germans of every shade of opinion to Count Kalnoky, who has helped, and is helping, to promote the work of European peace.

In their references to Count Kalnoky's visit to Friedrichsruhe, the Russian papers declare, with surprising unanimity, that the two Ministers are meeting in order to discuss the Bulgarian question, in accordance with a promise made by the Emperor William at Peterhof, to the effect that he would try to induce Austria, his ally, to accept the views of Russia on Bulgaria. The notion that Prince Ferdinand has anything to expect from the present Friedrichsruhe interview finds no credence in Vienna; nor is it credited that Count Kalnoky would abandon or modify his policy with regard to Bulgaria were Prince Bismarck to advocate Russia's views.

The public rebuke addressed to Dr. Strossmayer, the Croatian Bishop, by the Emperor of Austria, for having, on the occasion of the Russian Church Festival, at Kieff, sent a telegram invoking the blessing of God on the universal mission of Russia, is made the subject of very adverse comment in the Press of St. Petersburg.

The action of the Austrian Emperor is described as a painful indication of a course of policy which is calculated not only to wear out the patience shown of late by Russia towards Austria, but also to augment the antagonism existing between the Slav and German elements in the Empire of the Hapsburgs. In Government circles, in Vienna, it is not expected that the Vatican will take severe measures against Bishop Strossmayer, nor is such a course desired. It is, however, considered hardly probable that the Bishop, who has been summoned to the Vatican, will escape the censure of the Holy See.

M. Tisza, the Hungarian Premier, who has been presiding in his capacity of curator at the sittings of the Reformed Church Congress held at Papa, Hungary, was present on the 17th inst. at a banquet, given in connection with the Congress, and made a speech, in which he referred to the act of the Emperor in publicly reprimanding Bishop Strossmayer at Belovar. The subject was raised in one of the toasts, and M. Tisza thereupon raised his glass, and said he wished to speak in the name of truth. To do so was the more agreeable to him because the truth filled his heart, and that of every true Hungarian, with joy. An attempt had been made to show that that the source of that cold but well-deserved douche which had splashed down a few days ago in Croatia was to be looked for in the Reformed Church in Hungary. As a matter of fact, declared the Premier, the source was that good heart which is ever and solely guided by the interests of the Fatherland and kingly sentiments. "God grant," he added, "that this noble heart may not cease to beat for years and years to come." The speech was received with enthusiastic cries of "Eljen."

GERMANY.

The great field manœuvres of the Corps of the Guards and Third Army Corps began on the 17th ult.

The Corps of the Guards represented a hostile army advancing by way of Georlitz and Frankfort-on-the-Oder from the east on Berlin. There was first a brilliant cavalry engagement; which terminated in the success of the advancing force of the enemy, and this was effected by a display of cavalry which fully equalled, if it did not surpass, any such sight ever afforded by the German army. At Neinerstorf, towards one o'clock, the Guards opened a deadly cannonade on the Third Army Corps, accompanied by a decimating fusillade from the magazine rifles. A noticeable feature of the movement was that there was no volley firing. Each man was regarded as a marksman. It was also to be observed that there were few advances at the double or rushes for positions, although the undulating country afforded admirable cover. The infantry advanced steadily, firing with admirable precision and coolness, never wasting their ammunition. The scene was magnificent, and this Neinersdorf engagement ended in a decisive repulse of the Third Corps, which formed the defending force. The Emperor rode over the whole field with Prince Henry, the Crown Prince of Greece, and a brilliant staff. Colonel Swaine was prominent among the Foreign Attachés. Many English officers followed the operations, and great admiration was expressed on observing the bearing of the troops, who afterwards marched, fresh and singing, though black with dust and smoke into Muncheberg.

The new infantry exercise instructions, just published have excited universal interest owing to their general tendency to the introduction of sweeping changes in the direction of simplifying the whole system of drill, as well as of reducing the formation movements to the smallest possible number. The formation movements of battalions in line are abandoned, and the battalion square and battalion dressing have been simplified, as only the officers acting as points are "dressed," the rank-and-file taking up the dressing from them. The general object of the change is to abolish battalion drill *per se*, and to confine the drill to the company drill. The exercise has been greatly simplified. "Shoulder arms" and "port arms" are abolished, and "port arms" becomes a single movement, "Present arms" from the "present" is abandoned. The signals of command are simplified and reduced to "prepare for cavalry," "halt," "advance," "close order," "alarm"—five in all. These few regulations mean a more practical manipulation of the troops with a view to actual warfare. Nothing is sacrificed to appearance and everything to the deployment. The infantry are regarded as a collection of individual marksmen, and the simplified regulations will be enforced with severity which, says the *National Zeitung*, recalls the time of Frederick the Great.

According to the *North German Gazette* no decision has yet been come to as to the date of the marriage of Princess Sophie of Prussia with the Crown Prince of Greece; but it appears to be certain that the event will not take place before the spring.

The *Reichsanzeiger* announces the acceptance by the Emperor of the resignation of Dr. Jacobi, [illegible] of the Imperial Exchequer, who has been raised to the rank of nobility with the right of heredity. The resignation dates from Oct. 1. It also publishes the appointment of Baron Maltzahn Gueltz in the place of Dr. Jacobi, and states that he will have the rank of Privy Councillor and the title of Excellency. Baron Maltzahn Gueltz has long been an active member of the Conservative Government party in the Reichstag, and his appointment is regarded as tending to strengthen the Conservative influence.

The *Nord Deutsche Zeitung* officially throws discredit upon an article in the *Independence Belge*, which speaks of the reorganisation of the Imperial Ministry with a view to the great age of Prince Bismarck, and compares the proposal with the resignation of Count Moltke. The *Nord Deutsche Zeitung* hints that Berlin has been the source of the rumour, and the prominence given to the quotation excites comment in many quarters.

An official who has been employed in Krupp's works at Essen for twenty-five years is reported to have recently offered to a great English firm the drawings of all the guns and missiles in process of manufacture at the Essen establishment. He has been arrested.

FRANCE.

At Rouen, on the 14th inst., President Carnot, accompanied by M. Floquet, the Premier, M. de Freycinet, Minister of War, Admiral Krantz, Minister of Marine, and General Billot passed the morning in reviewing the 3rd Army Corps, and in witnessing some grand manœuvres subsequently performed by the troops.

The manœuvres were not unattended with accident, as several cavalrymen were thrown from their horses while charging. At the conclusion of the review, the foreign Military Attaches who were present paid their respects to the President. The President later addressed a letter to M. de Freycinet, complimenting him on the excellent bearing of the troops at the review.

The President arrived at Elbeuf in the afternoon form Rouen, and in the evening was entertained at a banquet by the municipality:—

In reply to the toast of his health, proposed by the Mayor, the President referred to the enthusiastic reception which had been accorded him by the people of Normandy. "We have," added M. Carnot, "seen a splendid navy worthy of the confidence of the country, and an army well commanded and equal to the patriotic mission which it has to perform." Referring next to the forthcoming Paris Exhibition, President Carnot said, "All will be ready at the appointed time. France will then know how to give her guests a reception worthy of them and of herself." The President returned to Fontainebleau in the evening from Elbeuf, having met at all the intervening places with a gratifying welcome from the local authorities and inhabitants.

It is announced that, by the request of M. Goblet, the French Admiralty has ordered the men-of-war in East African waters to chase all slave ships, no matter under what flag they may be, and to pursue with energy any which may be flying French colours. A telegram has been received in Paris, announcing that a conflict has occurred at Pierre-Buffiere, in the Limoges district of Haute Vienne, between the troops and some navies on strike. A detachment of the 19th Cavalry charged the strikers and dispersed them. Several men were wounded, and some arrests were made.

Mr. Goblet, Minister of Foreign Affairs, is preparing a Yellow-book, embracing the last series of negotiations for the conclusion of a Franco-Italian Commercial Treaty. It will be distributed on the reopening of the Chamber of Deputies.

The Budget Committee has concluded the examination of the naval estimates, which it has reduced by 8,000,000f. It is not expected that the Minister of Marine will consent to any of the reductions made by the committee.

Consequent on the municipalities of St. Denis and St. Ouen lowering the price of bread, the masters have reduced the wages of the men. The journeymen, incensed at this, struck, and on the evening of Sept. 15 made an attack on the principal baker's shop in the former town, destroyed the fixtures and carried off all the loaves. The few policemen on duty near the spot were powerless to interfere. A threat of the local authorities to take forcible possession of the bakeries induced some of the masters to yield, and supplies of bread were sent up from Paris and sold in the market; but most of the shops remained shut. The Prefect of Police went down to St. Denis, and a large force of police is in attendance. Many of the bread carts sent up next morning were set upon and plundered; but as plentiful supplies were soon obtainable, the excitement among the population, to a large extent consisting of working people subsided.

The Chief Rabbi of France, M. Lazare Isidor, died on the 16th inst. at Montmorency, after three years' illness. He was born at Lixheim in 1813, studied first at Metz and then at Paris, and in 1838 became Rabbi at Phalsbourg. In 1844, through the efforts of his friend Cremieux, he preached some sermons in Paris, where his eloquence, despite a Lorraine accent, made a great impression. In 1847 he became Chief Rabbi of Paris, and in 1866 Chief Rabbi of France. He was about to be made Senator when the Empire fell. He published a number of sermons and charges.

RUSSIA.

The Czar and Czarina, accompanied by the Czarewitch and the Grand Dukes George Alexandrovitch, Vladimir Alexandrovitch, and Nicholas Nicolaievitch, left Novaja Praga, Sept. 13, for Spala, in Russian Poland. According to the *Grashdanin*, the Czar intends to spend a short time hunting in the Spala Forest.

A law has been promulgated ordering that the Customs officers on the frontier of Turkistan shall, wherever it is considered necessary, be armed with swords and revolvers.

The official announcement of the betrothal of the Grand Duke Paul, who is the youngest brother of the Czar, to the eldest daughter of the King of the Hellenes, will be made during the stay of his Imperial Highness at Athens.

An Imperial Ukase, dated in July, was promulgated on the 15th inst., by which the Minister of Finance is empowered to authorise the Imperial Bank of Russia to issue credit notes as the necessities of the currency may require. An accompanying instruction by the Minister has fixed the first issue of notes at fifteen millions of roubles.

A special Turkish Embassy will probably be sent by the Sultan to greet the Czar during his tour in the Caucasus. This mission would be entrusted to Chakir Pasha, the Turkish Ambassador to Russia who would proceed first to Constantinople and return thence to meet the Czar accompanied by the Sultan's aide-de camps and secretaries.

A St. Petersburg correspondent writes:—"The Russian police has recently discovered the existence at Odessa and Warsaw of well organised bands, the members of which under different false pretexts have persuaded a number of young Russian girls to leave their homes and to go with them abroad, ordinarily to Hamburg, where they are embarked on board Transatlantic steamers bound more especially for the great ports of South America. It is stated that Russia and Austria overflow with the agents of these bands, which have their central office at Hamburg. The agents receive up to 5000 roubles for every attractive victim they succeed in bringing on board a steamer. The Russian police is joining with that of Hamburg in putting an end to this infamous traffic."

During the present year, says a St. Petersburg correspondent, no less than 180 women have been sentenced to transportation to the mines on the island of Saghalien, the offence in the majority of cases being murder. Thus, thirty-five were convicted for killing their children, twenty for murdering their husbands, forty-six for killing men through jealousy or on account of faithlessness, and nine for poisoning.

BULGARIA.

Prince Ferdinand left Sofia on September 16 for Lom Palanka, by way of Shumla and Varna:—

The *Svoboda* in an article on the situation created in Europe in consequence of the non-recognition of Prince Ferdinand by the Powers, urges the necessity for a prompt settlement of the question since the situation will later on require radical measures for its solution. The journal also refers to the state of affairs in Macedonia, and declares that the only means of saving the Ottoman Empire in Europe is the execution of the reforms prescribed by the Treaty of Berlin, or to place Macedonia under the administration of Bulgaria, the whole remaining under the sovereignty of the Sultan. The creation of a great and powerful Bulgaria, comprising all the Bulgarians who are separated by the Treaty of Berlin, would, it is added, alone give that vitality to Turkey which is required to prolong her existence in Europe.

While M. Nacevics, Minister of Finance, was travelling a few days ago between Bucharest and Giurgevo, a man named Kissoff fired four shots at him with a revolver. The bullets merely grazed him, without doing any serious harm. Kissoff was immediately arrested. It is believed that private, and not political, motives were at the bottom of the affair. Later particulars state that the outrage was committed at the [illegible] railway station, and that the prisoner is a former Bulgarian official.

A body of troops on the 14th inst. attacked between [illegible] a band of brigands who [illegible] three persons. The brigands offered a stout resistance, and a severe fight ensued, in which the leader of the band was killed, and another wounded and taken prisoner, the remainder escaping to the mountains. Their captives were rescued, but one who had been wounded by the brigands has since died.

SERVIA.

The Cabinet of M. Christics has tendered its resignation, which has been accepted by King Milan. M. Christics will continue to discharge his ministerial functions until the return of the King to Belgrade. It is generally understood that M. Jovan Ristics will be the new Prime Minister.

The following *communique* from the Servian Government has been published.

"M. Pirotchanatz has thought fit to publish the document which he has laid before the Consistorial Court. He forgets that the publication of acts of judicial procedure before the pronouncing of judgment is a misdemeanour under the Servian Press laws. It is not creditable to an ex-Minister of Justice that he should thus break laws which he has had to enforce. Moreover M. Pirotchanatz's document is no defence of the Queen, but a series of accusations against the Queen. His Majesty has given a new proof of his forbearance in allowing the Queen a delay of three months to prepare a defence."

A Bucharest telegram states that Queen Natalie met with a very cordial reception from the King and Queen of Roumania on her arrival at Sinaia. King Charles received Her Majesty at the railway station in person and accompanied her to the castle.

The German and Austrian Ministers in Belgrade, Count Bray and Dr. Hengelmuller, accompanied by Herr Pallavicini, Secretary to the Austrian Legation, have gone to Gleichenberg to confer with King Milan, who is staying there at present. This conference is believed to have reference to the difficulities connected with the pending divorce suit between the King and Queen of Servia.

THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

THE PROSPECTS OF THE RETALIATION BILL.

In the Senate, on the 18th inst., Mr. Sherman, speaking on the subject of a resolution in favour of closer relations with Canada, combated the position taken up by President Cleveland, and declared that the retaliation proposed by the latter was really a retaliation against the United States:—

Mr. Sherman opposed the adoption of the Retaliation Bill, and declared that the question could not be satisfactorily and premanently settled except by means of political and commercial union with Canada. The true policy of the Government was, he declared, to tender to Canada freedom of trade and intercourse, and to make that tender in such a fraternal way that it should be an overture to the Canadians to become part of America. The Government and institutions of Canada were substantially like those of the United States. Both peoples were in the main of the same stock, and the proximity of the two countries was such that while if separated they might be enemies, if united they would be friends. It would be better for all if the whole Continent north of Mexico shared the prosperity and blessings of the American Union. The National Debt of Canada was no impediment and could be assumed without being a burden. The Union could, however, only be secured by the free and hearty assent of both peoples, and the use of force would defeat the object in view. It could not be promoted by controversies or retaliation, for those measures looked to and generally ended in war. No greater good could be secured than by a wise and peaceful policy to unite Canada and the United States under one common Government while carefully preserving to each its own local autonomy.

Senator Sherman's resolution (the New York correspondent of the *Daily News* says) is regarded as an indication that the Senate will not pass the Retaliation Bill. It will be remembered that the bill passed the House, but is now lying before Mr. Sherman's Committee. He said in an interview recently that the bill would do incalculable injury to American interests, and the injury to Canada would be relatively small. It was rushed through the House, he added, without discussion, and the Republicans were in a measure cowardly in not attemping to stop its passage. He indicated in the same interview that the Senate would not allow the bill to pass. Now he presents a resolution of inquiry, coupled with the request that the committee may be allowed to sit during the recess of Congress. This if passed, would delay action till after the Presidential election. It is thought that Mr. Sherman's resolution will pass, because the Republicans are afraid to give the President retaliatory powers, as they fear that the exercise of them would greatly strengthen him with the people since the latter always take sides with the Administration in an international controversy.

In commenting upon the resolution, the *Evening Post* says:—"We favour delay and investigation, and anything else which may serve to take this grave international question out of the arena of party strife in the heat of a Presidential campaign. Therefore we commend Mr. Sherman's resolution without stint; but we think that those dignified senators, including Mr. Sherman, who went out to gather wool have come back shorn."

In the House of Representatives on the 17th inst., Mr. Dingley (Maine) introduced a resolution calling attention to President Cleveland's Message to Congress on the 23th ult., and requesting the President to inform the House whether American fishing vessels are now or have been for the past year denied their rights in Canadian ports, and also what steps he has taken under the Retaliation Act of March, 1887, to withdraw from Canadian fishing vessels the privileges denied to Americans in the Canadian ports.

A report is published (the New York correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphs) of an interview with the Canadian Premier, Sir John Macdonald, which represents him as saying that the policy of Canada in respect to the retaliation measures of the United States is one of entire inaction pending the development of events. There is no expectation that anything will happen until the opening of the fishing season next May. Sir John denies that there is any intention to discriminate against American commerce on the Canadian canals. He asserts that the rebates complained of are intended to develop the trade of Montreal; Americans can earn these rebates on exactly the same terms as Canadians—namely, by taking their traffic to Montreal. Canadians trading with Oswego or Kingston do not get any rebate, any more than Americans. The Premier remarks that the New York canals are closed to Canadians, the excuse offered for this being that the Dominion has never asked for this privilege, which, by the treaty of 1871, the United States engaged to urge the State of New York to grant. He declares himself in favour of the proposal of the town of Kinston that all the canal tolls in the Dominion should be abolished, which would benefit American shippers equally with the Canadian. Sir John Macdonald, in the course of the interview, alluded to the important strategical fact that the only navigable channel of the St. Lawrence past Barnhart's Island lies wholly within American territory.

An indignation meeting was held at Montreal on the 13th inst., to protest against the action of the Dominion Government in vetoing the Quebec District Magistrates Bill. The meeting was one of the largest ever held in the city, it being estimated that about 10,000 persons were present. The Hon. H. Mercier, Premier of Qubec, delivered a speech, in which he declared that the veto was an insult to the province. The same law had been adopted in other provinces, and never vetoed. The present Act had been vetoed simply because it came from Quebec, and because that Province was Catholic and French Canadian. The Premier concluded as follows:—"Sir John Macdonald desires revenge on the province, and is beginning to fight. We regret this but we will not retreat. The Province of Quebec must not be treated with disdain. The magistrates who have been appointed will remain in office. The Hon. W. Laurier also spoke, strongly condemning the veto, which he declared was a slap at the Province, and should not be tolerated. Both speakers were enthusiastically cheered. Before the meeting broke up a resolution was unanimously adopted condemning the action of the Federal Government.

Passports (says the Paris correspondent of the *Daily News*) are no vain formality on the eastern side of the Alsatian frontier, as Baron Edmond Rothschild learned the other day. A passport is not needed by any one travelling in the Oriental express direct from Paris to Munich, but nobody without a ticket showing this destination is suffered to enter Alsace. Baron Edmond Rothschild has a free pass on all the French railways and on many German ones, so he took no tickets for himself in starting the other day for Vienna, [illegible] but provided one for each of the four servants who went with him. On producing their tickets they were permitted to go on, but the Baron was told that he must go back and get either a passport or a ticket. All his remonstrances were in vain. He therefore sent three of the servants to [illegible] Munich, and returned to Paris with the fourth to obtain a passport.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 21ST SEPTEMBER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Shannon, Captain C. R. Edwards, with the English mails of the 21st September, arrived in harbour at 6 o'clock yesterday morning. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Mr Mrs and Miss Teed	Mr and Miss Hallums
Col Hamsond	Mr Routledge
Mr and Mrs Sutherland	Mr Wadia
Mr and Mrs Gordon	Mr Doyle and child
Mrs Abbott	Mr B H Jones
Mr Faulds	Mr E Abbott
Mrs Summers	Lieut Stainforth
Mrs Thomas and infant	Mrs Williamson
Mr and Mrs Ingley and child	Mr Carle
Mr Russell	Mr Mathias
Lieut Capper	Mr and Mrs Hudson
Mrs Tooze	Mrs Hartley and infant
Major Hill	Mr Parkinson
Revd Mr and Mrs Lillie and infant	Mrs Stanley and two children
Revd A Maitland	Mr Munck

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr and Mrs Moese	Mr Parish
Mr Dhunjibhoy	Dr Hughes
Mr and Mrs Anderson and child	Mr Oldham
	Mr Kipling
Miss Donald	Lieut Staunton
Dy Surg-Genl Roe	Mr Barkley
Mr and Mrs Cameron	Mr Horne
Mr Chagoh	Mr Cooper
Mr and Mrs Mulock	Captain Campbell
Capt and Mrs Johnson	The Gaekwar of Baroda and four friends
Rev A D Moore	
Col Harvey	Mr Elliott
Mr J Gordon	Mr Hill
Major Hammond	Mr Koys
Dr Mallins	Mr P de Soane
Mr Manson	Mr Shaw
Sir Chas Gough	Mr and Mrs Miller
Mr W Keys	Mr William Alexander
Mr Counsell	Mr W B Kingswill
Mr Sweet	Mrs Dring
Mr Neville	Lieut-Col B Wemyss
Mr and Mrs Highway	Mr Richardson
Mr Soules	Dr Banerjee
Major Rudford	Capt W Jonas
Mr Shauss	Dr John Craig
Mr Mallet	

FROM MALTA.—Capt William Lloyd.
FROM GIBRALTER.—Mr J del Espina

FROM ADEN.

Mr R Acatas	Mr W G Valinkan

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 15TH TO 21ST SEPT. INCLUSIVE.)

THE Queen remains at Balmoral.

Earl Cadogan has succeeded Viscount Cranbrook as Minister in attendance on her Majesty.

The Duke of Cambridge has been making an official inspection of the defences on the Clyde.

The Marquis of Salisbury has arrived at Chalet Cecil, near Dieppe, from Royat.

A conference of Liberal Unionists was held at Bradford on Wednesday, when resolutions were adopted for extending and completing the organization of the party. In the evening Mr. J. Chamberlain, M.P., addressed a large meeting in St. George's-hall, strongly animadverting on the policy and tactics of the Separatists, and maintaining that Irish tenants are in a far better position than tenants in any other country. The right hon. gentleman spoke again at a public breakfast yesterday.

The special Commission appointed to investigate the charges contained in the pamphlet "Parnellism and Crime," and in various articles in *The Times*, held a preliminary sitting in the Royal Courts of Justice on Monday to hear applications and determine points of procedure. The Court, after arguments by counsel, decided that the defendants in the action of "O'Donnell *vs.* Walter" should open the inquiry. Both sides are required to discover documents bearing on the matters in issue. The next sitting of the Commission was fixed for October 22.

The International Congress of Geologists was opened at Burlington-house on Monday under the presidency of Professor Prestwich, who delivered an inaugural address. Three hundred members, representing 21 different countries, were present. The proceedings were continued on Tuesday and Wednesday.

A meeting of delegates from different trades was held at the Bridge-house Hotel, Southwark, on Friday night, in opposition to the sugar bounties. Thanks were voted to Lord Salisbury and Baron H. de Worms for their services in connexion with the new Sugar Convention.

The Lord Mayor has remitted to the Committee of the Imperial Institute nearly £22,000, the amount raised for the Institute by the Mansion House Fund since September, 1886.

The police have not yet found the perpetrator of the murder of Ann Chapman in Hanbury-street, Whitechapel. The coroner's inquest into the death of the murdered woman was resumed on Wednesday, and, some further evidence having been taken, was again adjourned for a week. The Home Secretary has informed the Mile-end Vigilance Committee that the system of offering rewards for the discovery of criminals has been discontinued, having been found to work badly.

At the Central Criminal Court on Wednesday, Arthur Bourne pleaded guilty to charges of burglary and firing at two policemen, and was sentenced to 15 years' penal servitude. The constables were rewarded with £5 each for their bravery.

At Hastings the Australian cricketers defeated the South of England players by nine wickets.

Captain Tenant, of Knottingley, and his wife and child were drowned in the Trent on Tuesday night through their boat coming into collision with a bridge.

Between Hayes and West Drayton, on Tuesday night, the bodies of a young man and a young woman, lovers, were found, much mutilated through having been run over by a railway train.

A serious riot occurred on Monday night in an emigrants' home at Glasgow among the Irish labourers brought over from Belfast to take the place of dock labourers on strike. The police arrested 62 of the rioters, 52 of whom were on Tuesday sentenced each to 30 days' imprisonment, and five others were remanded.

The yacht Iona was run into of the Start on Saturday night by the steamer Indian Prince, and two of her crew were drowned.

A little boy, the son of Mr. Venn, soilcitor, Wincanton, was killed by falling over the cliffs near West Lulworth, Dorset.

A mail bag, containing enclosures to the value of about £5,000, which was despatched from Batley Post-office on Wednesday evening, is missing.

At a General Court of the Governors and Company of the Bank of England yesterday a dividend of 5 per cent. for the past half-year was declared.

Mr. Dillon, M.P., was released from Dundalk Gaol on Tuesday by an order of the Lord Lieutenant, based on the report of the medical officer to the Prisons Board.

Mr. W. Redmond, M.P., was convicted at Wexford on Friday of inciting persons to resist the sheriff's officers at a late eviction at Coolroe, and was sentenced to three months' imprisonment without hard labour. He declined to appeal.

OBITUARY.—Lieut-Col. J. R. Abbott, Ben. Ret. ; the Earl of Mar and Kellie ; Major A. P. Orr ; Lieut. A. W. Edmonds, R.A. ; Capt. F. H. Haygarth, R.N. ; Commander Cook ; Rev. D. Evans, D.D. ; Rev. D. Bell, M.D

COUNT KALNOKY is now on a visit to Prince Bismarck at Friedrichsruh. At Berlin it is generally thought that the two statesmen have met, not to negotiate any new agreement, but only to discuss the international situation in the light of the Austro-German alliance.

The military manœuvres have been continued this week both in Germany and Austria-Hungary.

It is reported that Count Tolstoi, Russian Minister of the Interior, will retire soon, owing to failing health.

The *Moscow Gazette* states, on the authority of a Rustchuk correspondent, that the complete independence of Bulgaria will shortly be proclaimed.

The Bulgarian residents in Constantinople, together with representatives from the population of Macedonia, have petitioned the Grand Vizier for the execution of the reforms in Macedonia guaranteed by the Berlin Treaty. Excitement prevails among the peasantry of Botuschani, in Roumania, who demand grants of land, and troops have been sent to maintain order.

Workmen's strikes, attended in some cases with riot, are reported from various parts of France.

An International Literary and Artistic Congress and a Meteorological Congress were opened simultaneously at Venice on Saturday in the Ducal Palace.

A rebel force, coming from the direction of Handoub, appeared early on Monday near Suakin. The guns of her Majesty's ship Gannet drove it to seek cover in the vicinity of the Water forts, where firing was kept up on both sides, with heavy loss to the rebles.

A telegram from St. Paul de Loanda states that Major Barttelot was killed on July 19 by Manyemas, and that the head Arab and his men deserted. Mr. Jameson, the next in command of the party, has gone to Stanley Falls to organise another expedition.

A serious insurrection against the new King Tamasese has broken out at Samoa, and there has been sharp fighting between a force under Herr Sonders and the adherents of the deposed King Malietoa.

It is reported from Zanzibar that the Usambara chiefs have revolted against the German company.

The forces sent by Ishik Khan in the direction of Cabul have not yet crossed the confines of his province. In the unsettled state of affairs the despatch of the British mission to Cabul will probably be postponed.

In Lower Burma extensive inundations have been caused by a heavy rainfall. In Upper Burma some important dacoit chiefs have surrendered, and recent official reports indicate a subsidence of disorder.

The Government of Victoria have decided to withdraw their Budget proposals, and to submit the question at issue to the constituencies after the estimates have been passed.

In the United States Senate on Tuesday Senator Sherman brought forward a resolution in favour of closer relations with Canada, and opposed the President's Retaliation Bill.

Serious floods have occurred in many parts of the States of New York and Pennsylvania.

An epidemic of yellow fever has broken out at Jacksonville, Florida.

THE ASSASSINATION OF MAJOR BARTTELOT.

A TELEGRAM from St. Paul de Loanda, dated Sept. 13, says :—

Major Barttelot was shot dead on July 19 by his Manyoma carriers. The head Arab and his men thereupon ran off, and made their way to Stanley Falls. Mr. Jameson is there, and is arranging with Tippoo Tib for an expedition to proceed with all despatch.

The following letter is published in the *Standard* :—

Sir,—With reference to the sad intelligence which I communicated to you yesterday, a further telegram has been received by Mr. William Mackinnon from Mr. Jameson, second in command, to the late Major Barttelot.

"Barttelot shot dead by Manyema, 19th July. Head Arab and men ran. Came to Stanley Falls. Arranging with Tippoo Tib for expedition. Proceeding with all despatch."

"This second telegram throws very little additional light, but it would appear to free the Arabs from the stigma of treachery, though it brands them with cowardice, as the Manyema are a tribe considerably to the south, from which, no doubt, Tippoo Tib obtained a supply of porters or carriers to fulfil the contract he entered into with Mr. Stanley. They are a wild tribe, and attempted Livingstone's life on more than one occasion when he was journeying between Tanganyika and Myangie.

"This sad event probably took place somewhere between the 28th and 29th degrees of east longitude, and about the 28th degree of north latitude, as Major Barttelot was about thirty-nine days' journey from Yambaya. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

"F. De Winton, Hon. Sec.

"24 Tavistock Road, Westbourne Park, Sept. 14."

The following Reuter's telegram was received Aug. 24th :—

St. Paul de Loanda, Aug. 22.—It is announced from the Upper Congo that Major Barttelot left the camp at Yambunga on May 10, with the object of rejoining Mr. Stanley. The caravan, accompanying Major Barttelot was composed of 640 carriers, recruited by Tippoo Tib, and a hundred soldiers, the latter forming almost the whole military force left by Mr. Stanley at Yambunga before his departure for the interior, to guard the camp. Messrs. Rose, Troup, and Jamesom, accompanied Major Barttelot, and shared between them the command of the column, the advanced guard being under Mr. Jameson's charge. It was Major Barttelot's intention to follow Stanley's march step by step. At the date of the departure of the caravan for the interior no news had yet reached Yambunga direct from Mr. Stanley. Major Barttelot's carriers were very heavily laden with supplies, brought partly from Leopoldville and partly furnished direct by Tippoo Tib, and it was believed that the advance would consequently be very slow. The same messenger who brought the above news announces that Captain Vangele, accompanied by two other white officers and a detachment of fifty soldiers, retook possession of the Stanley Falls Station on June 4 on behalf of the Congo Free State. They met Tippoo Tib there, and found his authority and that of the Congo Free State to be respected. Captain Vangele hoisted the flag of the State at the time of the return to Aruwhimi of the steamer which conveyed Captain Vangele to Stanley Falls. At the end of June the detachment of forty men left by Major Barttelot to guard the camp at Yambunga had heard no news of Mr. Stanley. They had only received advices from Major Barttelot to the effect that the first stages of his march had been satisfactorily accomplished.

The following telegram has been received from her Majesty by Sir Walter Barttelot at Sopham, Pulborough :—"The Queen commands me to convey to you the sincere expression of her sympathy at the death of your son.—Ponsonby." Sir Walter Barttelot was to return from Montreaux next week. The shock of the death of his son has led to a postponement of his return.

CRITICISMS OF A CONGO STATE OFFICIAL.

A LETTER, said to have been written by an official of the Congo State, and dated July 26, is published. It contains news of the conditions under which Major Barttelot set out from the Aruwhimi camp to follow Stanley.

Tippoo Tib is declared by the writer of the letter to be master of the situation on the Congo, and it is stated that he will stick at nothing so long as he can obtain ivory and slaves. "In my opinion Tippoo is the cleverest rogue, as he is undoubtedly the greatest potentate, in all Africa, and the one man, above all others, who will make good government impossible. It was one of his chiefs—his nephew, in fact—who fought Deane and turned him out of the Falls Station, and it is his agents who are gradually creeping up the Congo and taking possession of all they can lay their hands on as they go. This is their procedure :—They go into a new district, demand ivory and women, and if refused, and they (the Arabs) are strong enough to fight them, they do so without further parley, just help themselves to what they want, and fire the town when they have done. Here is a case in point which occurred last March :—Salim Mahomed, one of Tippoo's vile emissaries, comes with an armed lot of these mongrel Arabs (for they are a very mixed lot now, though called Arabs) to Wajwa, a town near the Aruwhimi, and wants to trade with its chief. He refuses, and, being a big man, Salim is not strong enough to fight him. But there is plenty of ivory there, and Salim, to get round the chief, offers to go and fight any smaller chief this one may have a grudge against, if he will trade afterwards. So they agree upon that. Salim marches off to an inland village and fires his guns round, it frightening the people out of it. Some of the men, as they run into the bush, are ruthlessly shot ; but the women and youngsters are secured to the number of seventy, and sixty tusks of ivory are also seized. The whole place is then burned. The seventy poor creatures are handed over to the chief, who retains one-half of them for himself and distributes the others to his men ; and then the worst scene of all begau. The women and children were massacred and eaten, after which, in two or three days' time, trading began, and Salim was able to depart from Wajwa with a fine stock of ivory to swell his master's ill-gotten gains.

MAJOR BARTTELOT'S LAST REPORT.

Sir Francis De Winton has sent to the press the last letter written by the late Major Barttelot to the Emin Relief Committee, observing :—

"It speaks for itself, and is a record of the difficulties which a brave man had to encounter, and the courage and resolution with which he did his duty."

The leading note in Major Barttelot's report is that "Tippoo Tib has broken his faith and contract with us." He refused to provide the number of men he had agreed to furnish, so that the Major had to start after Stanley with far less numbers than he originally intended. Then, when Tippoo Tib gave 400 men, objections were made to their loads, and other trifling excuses urged, which convinced the Major that the great slavetrader wished for some reason or other to delay the expedition.

Major Barttelot's plans are indicated in what follows :—

My intentions on leaving this camp are to make the best of my way along the same route taken by Mr. Stanley ; should I get no tidings of him along the road, to proceed as far as Kavalli, and then if I hear nothing there to proceed to Kibero. If I can ascertain either at Kavalli or Kibero his whereabouts, no matter how far it may be, I will endeavour to reach him. Should he be in a fix I will do my utmost to relieve him. If neither at Kavalli nor Kibero I can obtain tidings of him, I shall go on to Wadelai and ascertain from Emin Pasha, if he be there still, if he has any news of Mr. Stanley, also of his own intentions as regards staying or leaving. I will persuade him, if possible, to come out with me, and, if necessary, aid me in my search for Mr. Stanley. Should it for sundry reasons be unnessary to look further for Mr. Stanley, I will place myself and force at his disposal to act as his escort, proceeding by whichever route is most feasible, so long as it is not through Uganda, as in that event the Manyemas would leave me, as I have promised Tippoo Tib they shall not go there, and that I will bring them back or send a white officer with them back to their own country by the shortest and quickest route on completion of my object. I calculate it will take me from three to four months to reach the lakes and from seven to nine more to reach the coast. On our road lie many Arab settlements to within a month of Lake Albert Nyanza, though the distance between some of them is bad, and the inhabitants of that distance warlike. I shall, whenever opportunity offers, hire carriers, if not for the whole time, at any rate from station to station, for of course death, sickness, and desertions must be looked for, and I must get my loads in as intact as possible to my destination. This is when Muni Somai will be so useful. We seem to have paid a big price for his services ; but then he is a big Arab, and in proportion to his bigness is his influence over the Manyema to keep them together, to stop desertions, thefts, &c. A lesser Arab would have been cheaper, but his influence would have been less, and in consequence our loads gradually less, and loads mean health and life and success, and therefore cannot be estimated at too high a value. We are carrying light loads, and intend to do at first very easy marches, and, when I get into the open country by Uganda, to push on.

The murder of Major Barttelot has led Sir Samuel Baker to write to the *Times* a letter on the Emin Pasha Relief Expedition, in which he says :—

It is more than probable the Stanley has been thus abandoned. If so, he will have the usual hard time that falls so often to the lot of the explorer when upon untrodden ground in Africa. In such a dilemma it would be impossible to limit the delay that might be occasioned. Supplies must be found or the force will starve. The country may be uninhabited for seventy or eighty miles, as is frequently the case where neutral ground intervenes between powerful tribes. This must be traversed by a flying column, and food must be obtained at any cost from the inhabitants beyond ; these may be hostile—then force alone must decide the question. The risks of the party multiply in proportion to the distance of their advance from the base of operations. Personally I do not despair of Mr. Stanley's safety, and the delay of his advance is what I should have naturally expected.

It should be remembered by those whose anxiety is overstrained at the long interval we have passed without news of Stanely, continues Sir Samuel Baker, that for two years and five months we were ourselves entirely cut off from all communication (even with Khartoum) when I was in command of the Khedive's expedition for the suppression of the slave trade in the White Nile Basin. At the same time it is well to remember that all the great difficulties of that expedition were caused by the the intrigues and hostility of the Arab slave-hunters, who incited the natives against the rule of the Khedive, as tending to law and order that would suppress all outrage. Few persons appreciate the painful truth that those Arabs are the same who, under the Mahdi's guidance, eventually rose against the Government, assaulted Khartoum, and killed General Gordon. If the slave-hunting Arab companies have penetrated so far south as to intercept Stanley's route they will create a difficulty, unless he can prove to their satisfaction that he is in no way concerned with their affairs, but that he is simply bringing supplies and opening a new route between the Congo and Emin's territory.

THE GERMAN EXPEDITION.

THE Berlin correspondent of the *Standard* writes on Sept. 14 :—

The preparations for the despatch of the German Emin Pasha Relief Expedition are already in full progress, as the subscriptions for defraying the cost of the undertaking now amount to nearly 200,000 marks. It is computed that the Expedition, the leadership of which will be entrusted to Dr. Peters and Lieutenant Wissmann, will be absent for fifteen months.

A Reuter despatch from Hanover of Sept. 16 says :—

Dr. Peters, the leader of the Emin Pasha Relief Expedition, addressed a meeting here yesterday. In the course of his remarks the speaker declared that Germany, as a great Power, could not leave Emin Pasha to his fate. He could assure his hearers, in the name of the Committee of the Expedition, that if England, the Congo State, and Egypt were willing to co-operate in the undertaking, their help would be gladly accepted.

Among politicians here, says the Berlin correspondent of the *Staudard*, who are authorities on Colonial matters an understanding with England is advocated for the neutralisation of Wadelai. There is at present no intention of devoting any public funds to the German Emin Relief Expedition.

MEMORIAL OF OLD U.C.S OFFICERS.

IN reply to the memorial addressed to the Secretary of State by some of the few surviving Uncovenanted Officers of the East India Company, the following reply has been received :—

F. 3,302, India Office, Whitehall, S.W., Sept. 6, 1888

Sir,—I am directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to acknowledge the receipt of a memorial, dated May 15, which was laid before him by Mr. King on the 30th ult., in which you and even other retired members of the Uncovenanted Service of India ask that—Under the Pension Rules of 1831, you may be exempted from the orders of a subsequent date, which fixed a maximum limit for the pensions awarded to Uncovenanted officers.

In reply—I am desired to say that any application from such officers for a higher pension than has been granted to them by the Government of India must, in accordance with the general rule, be preferred through the local authorities.

I am to add that a copy of this correspondence will be forwarded to the Government of India for their information,—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

Horace Walpole.

W. Clark, Esq.

A SHEPHERD FOR FORTY YEARS.

(From *The Chelmsford News.*)

WHILE on the subject we may mention the case of Mrs. Mary Ann Halls, of Wardley, Uppingham, whose husband has been a resident of Rutland County for over forty years. His calling is that of a shepherd, and it is safe to say that no one is better known in all the country about Wardley than John Halls. In reciting the particulars of the case, we can do no better than use Mr. Halls' own statement made to our reporter. He says :—

"For over eighteen years my wife was an intense sufferer from rheumatism. Much of the time her hands, elbows, knees and feet were swollen to two or three times their natural size, so that she was unable to walk or dress herself. She was in fact absolutely helpless. Her joints became so stiff at times, that she could not move them. During these periods she suffered the most intense agony, and in all these long years she was never entirely free from pain, either day or night. Different remedies were recommended to her, all of which she used, but got no relief. Our family doctor said that her case was incurable. We had given up all hope. She had suffered so long that she had become thoroughly disheartened. Just before last Christmas we read in a newspaper an article, copied from the London *Magazine of Chemistry and Medicine*, which gave particulars of the wonderful cure, by St. Jacob's Oil, of Edward Evans, whose case was similar to my wife's. We concluded to try this remedy. The Oil was first applied to her hands, which had for many years been so fearfully deformed as to be almost without shape. Before she had used the contents of one bottle, to our amazement and joy the swelling disappeared, and her crippled hands once more assumed their natural shape. She then applied the remedy to the joints of her limbs and feet, and marvellous as it may seem, the swelling and pain, which had withstood all treatment, began to disappear, and before the contents of this one bottle had been used, the swelling, stiffness, and pain with which she had been afflicted for nearly twenty years, vanished as if by magic. She recovered the full use of her limbs, hands, and feet. She can walk as well as ever she could in her life, attends to her household duties, and sleeps soundly at night, while for years she had not known what it was to have a good night's rest. She is free from pain and completely cured, and all this was brought about by a single bottle of St. Jacob's Oil. I tell you frankly that I believe this remedy has no equal in the world. It has brought comfort and happiness to my home, and I advise everyone suffering from pain to try it. The 2s. 6d. I spent for a bottle was the best investment I ever made in my life." Mrs. Halls personally confirmed everything that her husband had said, and could scarcely say enough in praise of this remarkable agency which had rescued her from her sufferings.

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THE PARNELL COMMISSION.

THE Special Commissioners appointed to investigate the charges made against certain Irish members of Parliament and other persons, in the course of the action "O'Donnell v. Walter and another" commenced their sittings on Sept. 17 in Probate Court No. 1 at the Royal Courts of Justice. The Commissioners are Sir James Hannen, Mr. Justice day, and Mr. Justice A. L. Smith, and the secretary to the Commission is Mr. Henry Cunynghame. The Commissioners took their seats punctually at eleven o'clock, the only Parnellite members then present being Mr. T. P. O'Connor and Mr. Henry Campbell, Mr. Parnell's private secretary.

The proceedings began with a brief statement from the President (Sir James Hannen) as to what the commissioners understood to be the scope and nature of the inquiry they were to make, and there was some amusement created when, in the course of it, he politely asked Sir Charles Russell "whom he represented," and Sir Charles replied, with a gravity which imparted an amusing solemnity to the wholesale nature of his answer, that he "appeared for the whole of the members of the Parnellite party." and that he "believed there were eighty-four or eighty-five of them." The Court was somewhat taken aback, and the President's suggestion that this was "someweat vague provoked a smile.

When the President had completed his preliminary statement the counsel on both sides were invited to make whatever applications they wished to submit to the Court, and then followed a conversational crossfire of suggestion and application from Sir Charles Russell for the Parnellites, and from Mr. Graham on behalf of the *Times*, with occasional interruptions from the President, with a view to having everything arranged with the greatest clearness. Sir Charles Russell's main application was for a discovery of all letters connected with the inquiry in the possession of the *Times* ; and Mr. Graham (who had, in the absence of his leader, the Attorney-General, to conduct the case of the *Times* single-handed) undertook to produce those letters which were read or referred to as evidence in the O'Donnell trial, including those alleged to have been written by Mr. Parnell, those alleged to have been written by Patrick Egan, and the one alleged to have been written by Mr. Campbell, Mr. Parnell's private secretary. It was arranged that Sir Charles Russell should specify all the letters he desired to inspect, and that thereupon inspection should be allowed, and facsimile copies should be furnished to Sir Charles and his colleagues in the case. Mr. Graham next applied for a negative ruling from the Court. He wished to have it decided that the *Times* should not be treated as a litigant, so far as powers of discovery into all the allegations they had made, apart from the printing of documents, were concerned. He contended, in brief, that the *Times* ought not to be compelled to disclose its whole case in advance ; for that would be to usurp the functions of the court, whose duty it was to proceed on its own lines in finding out the truth and discovering who were the various persons implicated. This contention did not of course affect the letters which he had already promised to give up. Again there was some amusement caused when Mr. Graham, in the course of his argument, grew puzzled in trying to recollect the name of a notorious American journal which has recently been in every one's mouth, and had to refer to the solicitor instructing him to find out what the *Irish World* was called.

Sir Charles Russell argued with considerable force that the Act under which the Commission had come into existence gave to the Commissioners the precise powers enjoyed by the judges in trying an action at law, and that it was obviously intended by Parliament that the parties to this inquiry should be treated as litigants. Mr. Asquith supported this argument and Mr. Graham replied.

At the close of the argument, which ended some five or six minutes after twelve, the President announced that the Commissioners desired to consult on the point, and thereupon the judges quitted the bench. While they were absent several of the Parnellite members entered the court and took their seats. First came Dr. Fox, who took a place behind the jury-box, then Mr. Gill and Mr. Quinn, and lastly Mr. Parnell himself—all three taking seats in the well, where Mr. Parnell entered into an animated conversation with Mr. George Lewis, his solicitor. The Commissioners remained in private consultation out of court until five minutes to one o'clock, when they returned to their places on the bench. The president then announced that before the Commissioners decided the point referred to them they wished to hear what were the restrictions and qualifications which Sir Charles Russel had intimated he would urge against the *Times*' application for discovery of facts and documents made against the Parnellite members, and Sir Charles thereupon proceeded to state them in detail.

The demand made by Sir Charles was mainly that the *Times* should be compelled to formulate their charges against the Irish members in plain and specific terms, instead of leaving them or many of them in the form of vague and indefinite insinuations. After Sir Charles had closed his speech the President put it to Mr. Graham to say distinctly whether he proposed to substantiate any charge. Mr. Graham met this by the general statement that he proposed to give the Court all the information he had "which," he added, "coupled with other evidence, will tend to substantiate the charges and allegations which have been made." "Which charges?" asked the President ; and Mr. Graham replied, "I cannot tell that. I have to supply your lordships with such information as I can." A little later the President expressed the view the Mr. Graham was quite entitled to decline to say who were the party charged and what they were charged with ; and, "of course," he went on, "if you do not give me that assistance I will do it for myself ; but in the meantime I am asking you to give me that assistance." On this Mr. Graham declared his willingness to give all the assistance he possibly could ; but he submitted that he ought not to be called upon to do more, or to give names and particulars which had not already been mentioned in connection with the case.

At half-past one the Court adjourned for luncheon.

When the Court reassembled the President announced the decision of the Court that all parties to the inquiry must make discovery, and he suggested to Mr. Graham that, before the inquiry was opened next month, the *Times* should do their best to assist the Court by furnishing the definite charges which they were prepared to support, and also the various allegations which might be presumed to fall short of definite charges.

Sir Charles Russell next applied to the Court for the issue of a commission to examine witnesses abroad and laid great stress upon the importance of obtaining by such a process the evidence of Patrick Egan : but the Court held that the application was "at least premature," and pointed out that Mr. Egan, if he came over in person and told the truth, would obtain a certificate of indemnity. Sir Charles Russell then asked for the release of Mr. John Dillon ; but this also the Court regarded as a premature application, as the inquiry had not yet properly begun, but intimated a willingness to assent to it from the Thursday before Oct. 22, on the condition that, while released from imprisonment Mr. Dillon was to take no part in public proceedings other than the proceedings of this inquiry. An application made by Mr. Graham for leave to inspect the bank-books in connection with the League was granted, and this closed the business of the sitting.

The Commission then adjourned until Monday, Oct. 22 it being understood that the various particulars asked for on both sides were to be supplied to the opponents a week before that dete.

The London correspondent of the *Freeman's Journal* says it is rumoured that Sir Henry James has retired from the case altogether. The *Freeman's Journal* says :—The result of the proceedings at the Forgeries Commission on Sept. 17 will not be regarded as favourable to those who originated the charges against Mr. Parnell and his colleagues. The sitting was brief, but it went in a remarkably searching way to the point. This was suggested by the first two or three words of the short businesslike statement of the President. Whatever the result of the Commission may be, the public will learn with satisfaction that the judges seem determined not to be at the head of any roving Commission, and resolved also to clear away any vagueness of charge. It is an unexpected development of "Parnellism and Crime" to find its authors cultivating reticence just as opportunities occur for proving the truth of their charges and the genuineness of their documents. But the cen ral fact of the sitting is the denial by the *Times* that it made charges or allegations against anybody.

The *Dublin Express* says :—It is one of the disadvantages arising from this anomalous inquiry that the *Times* is called on to formulate specific charges instead of defending its acts as a public journal. Nothing more clearly illustrates the inexpediency and wrong of departing from the ordinary constitutional course. It is also a hard measure on the *Times* that the judges held each party bound to make discovery of documents. If means be not found for guarding their interests in complying with this order, persons who furnished information to the *Times* may be very seriously compromised.

The agents for the *Times* in the action by Mr. Parnell on Sept. 15 entered an appearance in the Edinburgh Court of Session. The defending counsel are the Dean of Faculty, Mr. Balfour, the Solicitor-General for Scotland, Mr. J. P. Robertson, and Mr. Graham Murray. Defences will not be due until the meeting of the Court on Oct. 16.

MR. GLADSTONE ON INDIA.

A FORTNIGHT ago yesterday we published a long telegram from our London correspondent, giving a copious summary of the *Times'* report of an interview between the Rt. Hon. W. E Gladstone and the Nawab Mohsin Ool Mulk Mahdi Ali. The mail just in brings a full report of the interview which, according to the *Times*, has been drawn up for the information of the Nizam :—

Mr. Gladstone commenced by remarking that he did not ordinarily receive gentlemen at Hawarden, as while there he was glad of some relaxation and retirement, but it gave him much pleasure to make an exception in the case of a native gentleman of distinction. He then inquired whether Mahdi Ali had made many journeys in England, and especially whether he had seen Liverpool, explaining the interest of the Mersey and contrasting its changed appearance now and the length of docks, about six miles, with the state of things in the time of his father, mentioning that, though far larger in amount now, the shipping appeared for various reasons less in bulk and magnitude than it was then. Mr. Gladstone mentioned that his father, in 1812, sent out one of the first merchantmen to India, called the Kingsmill. Learning that the first and only journey Mahdi Ali had made was to visit Hawarden Castle, Mr. Gladstone gracefully acknowledged the compliment, and expressed the great pleasure it gave him to meet a delegate from his Highness the Nizam.

Mahdi Ali said he had heard much of Mr. Gladstone's name and fame, both in India and England, and, alluding to the letter sent by Mr. Gladstone to Salar Jung on the subject of an article in magazine written by that nobleman, said he would be much gratified to learn from his lips that he entertained favourable sentiments towards the natives of India in general, and his (Mahdi Ali's) co-religionists in particular. Mr. Gladstone then proceeded to express at some length his personal feelings towards India and its people, which were of a most friendly and sympathetic character. He said that the letter to Salar Jung might be taken to express his views and opinions, which were still unchanged, and to which he had nothing to add. As regards the natives of India, he was glad to be able to think that there was in these days among all politicians a growing approximation to that feeling, which consisted in strict adherence to the notion that the presence of the English in India was only justifiable for the good of that country, and he was glad to know that all recent measures had been directed towards the fulfilment of this beneficent and enlightened policy. Mahdi Ali said he was glad to hear these sentiments from the mouth of so learned and famous a statesman, on which Mr. Gladstone replied that he personally was, to a great extent, taken up with the consideration of the mode of government in Ireland to the exclusion of other subjects, and that, as regards the internal affairs of India, the opinions of younger men who had a better opportunity than he of estimating the position of affairs would be more valuable ; to which Mahdi Ali replied that the opinions of such an eminent statesman were of the greatest value. Mr. Gladstone deprecatingly said that he had entered now the last stage of his political life, having been a member of the House of Commons for more than 56 years, and humorously remarked that there was such a thing as being over-ripe.

When asked for his opinion upon the propriety of England's maintaining and repeating, if necessary, the policy of the Crimean War, in respect to the assistance given to Turkey, the fount of Mahomedanism, not only as tending to retain the sympathy of the Indian Mussulmans, but also as assisting to retard the advance of Russia westwards, Mr. Gladstone said that this question was one of great magnitude, affording room for lengthy discussion, but, without attempting any detailed exposition of his views, he had no hesitation in saying that he personally entertained very friendly feelings towards Turkey. Instancing the bombardment of Alexandria, an act which had been criticised in some quarters as amounting to an attack on an outlying portion of the Turkish dominions, Mr. Gladstone added that the night before the bombardment took place he was dining with Musurus Pasha, the Turkish Ambassador, and told him that the British Government was then paving the way for the entrance of Turkish influence into Egypt, and that Turkish troops could enter Egypt and thus free the Khedive from the unwholesome influences to which he was then subject. This suggestion was, said Mr. Gladstone, telegraphed at once by the Ambassador to Constantinople, but his Majesty the Sultan did not, unfortunately, as Mr. Gladstone thought, see fit to accept it. As regards the occupation of Egypt, Mr. Gladstone expressed himself as entertaining no doubt that the British Government were determined to clear out of the country and to keep troops there no longer than was absolutely necessary.

As regards his feelings towards the people of India, Mr. Gladstone alluded to the appointment made by him when Prime Minister of his old friend and colleague, Lord Ripon, who had done such great things in India, and also that of Lord Dufferin, who had not, perhaps, had the same opportunity as Lord Ripon of carrying out reforms, but who was doubtless anxious to follow on the same lines as his predecessor.

Mahdi Ali here remarked that, so far as his co-religionists were concerned, they recognised that the reconstitution of the old Mogul Empire was impossible, and that a Government which not only respects and encourages their religion, but had also conferred upon Mahomedans such signal temporal advantages, was in every way worthy of their support and affection, and that, should any emergency arise, the spirit of fire and devotion which formerly animated the hearts of Mahomedans in India would still be found keen and alive, enabling them to meet the common danger shoulder to shoulder with the British nation. More especially was this true in regard to the Hyderabad State, which was conspicuous in its unalterable loyalty to the British Crown. He mentioned that the late Sir Salar Jung, whose opinions he had every means of knowing, frequently told him that, recognising what a blessing the British Government was to India, he unhesitatingly threw in his lot with them during the mutiny 30 years ago.

Mr. Gladstone replied that these welcome and valuable assurances, coming as they did to him direct from an authentic and influential source, were peculiarly gratifying.

The conversation then turned upon the offers of assistance made by native Princes of late years to the British Government, and the foremost and largest of these offers—viz., that made by his Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad, a principality which must be regarded as the centre from which all influential Mahomedan feeling radiates in India. Mention was also made of the intention of Sir Asman Jah, the Prime Minister, and a wealthy noble of the State, to follow the example of his master, and to place his entire resources, should they be required, at the disposal of the British Government. Mr. Gladstone said that the feeling which had prompted these offers was most praiseworthy, and that the fact of their having been made constituted one of the most remarkable incidents that had ever come under his cognisance ; the remembrance of these genuine tokens of allegiance to the British Crown would, he felt sure, never die out.

On the subject of the National Congress Mr. Gladstone said he had only imperfect information, and consequently had some hesitation in discussing this subject, but, so far as he remembered, the questions involved consisted mainly of reform of the marriage laws and prohibition of early marriages, matters chiefly affecting Hindoos. Mahdi Ali explained that his co-religionists as a body had not yet joined the Congress movement, preferring to allow a Government which had done so much for them and their religion to proceed with its reforms without interference or pressure by political agitation, adding that there was, no doubt, an advantage in educated natives coming forward to give their opinions on points arising in the government of the country, but, on the other hand, there was some danger that the vast masses of the population of India, who were to a great extent uneducated and unable to comprehend administrative questions would regard public animadversions upon the conduct of the Government as evidence of inefficiency and weakness which it was highly undesirable to disseminate. Mr. Gladstone said that might be so, but he wished especially to guard against being understood to express any opinion in this matter ; all that he could undertake to say was that all legitimate and reasonable efforts on the part of the people to represent their requirements and improve their position commanded his warmest sympathy. Mr. Gladstone then took the party over the beautiful ruins of the old Castle, explaining its history and antiquity, and pointing out the beauty of his park, and in the course of further conversation expressed the great pleasure it give him to hear that his Highness the Nizam, allowing his feelings of affection and respect to break through the traditions of the past, had attended the funeral of his grandmother. He had also heard with much satisfaction of the intellectual progress among Mahomedans which modern times had witnessed, one of the sons of which might be found in the presence of about 30 young Mahomedan gentlemen at present studying at the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. Mr. Glatstone was much interested to hear that Mahdi Ali had heard of his affection for trees and his

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Oppression, Suffocating, Coughs, Colds, Chest Neuralgia, &c.

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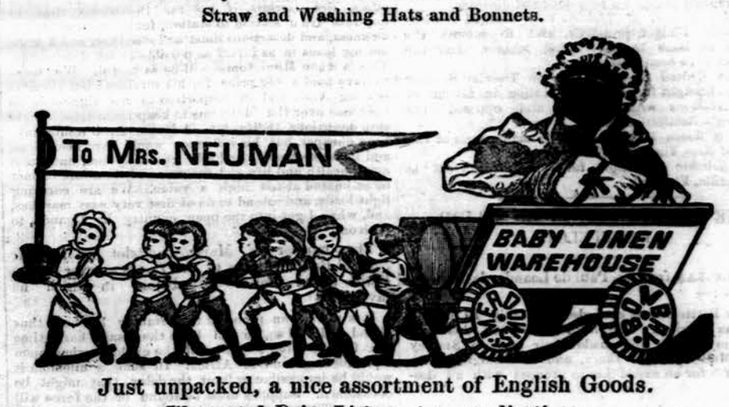

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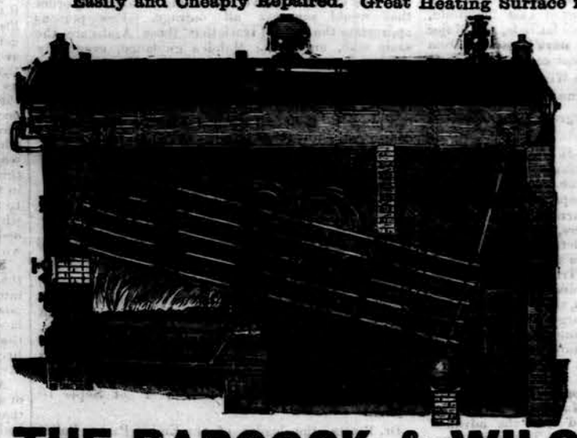

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ORDINARY GRAVITY.

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This world renowned Ale, the fine flavour and other excellent qualities of which are unequalled, is so well known and highly appreciated, that no further commendation of it is necessary.

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This excellent Stout is rapidly growing in favour and the sales of it are increasing year by year.

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